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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXII. No. 49 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1940 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Agricultural Meeting

A biting south-west wind, herald of a chinook that arrived later, had a marked effect upon attendance at the Delia Agricultural Improvement Association's meeting, which was held in the Opera House Theatre on Monday, December 2nd.

Leslie Dunfield, president, opened the meeting after waiting some time for a larger crowd to greet the department speakers, only two of whom appeared; J. R. McFall, supervisor from Lethbridge, and Alex. J Charnetski, district agriculturist from Stettler. A series of moving pictures descriptive of the operations of the Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, were first shown and proved very interesting, after which Mr. McFall gave a short address on matters of general interest, including the beautifying of farm homes by tree planting and the cultivation of gardens, the sowing of crested wheat grass, and the problem of warble fly control, the last of which provoked some discussion.

Mr. Charnetski, to whom had been delegated the task of dealing with the vexed question of marketing, particularly as it affected the grading of hogs, realized he was in a tough spot. Prefacing his address with the remark that he was not present either to condemn or to defend the Marketing Act, the district agriculturist gave a clear and comprehensive picture of the operations of marketing as carried on in public stock yards, and the regulations governing commission firms in his usual masterly style

Many questions were asked during the meeting. One, relating to dams, drew the reply that grants in aid had been discontinued, and the additional observation that, owing to present conditions, Agricultural Associations would have to continue upon their own resources

MAKING PLANS FOR TOURIST CAMPAIGN

Plans to attract more tourists to Alberta next year are being advanced by various organizations.

Recently a joint plan to tell tourists about the attractions of the parks along the borders of Alberta and British Columbia were discussed by officials of the two provincial governments.

There is a strong belief that furthering of such a joint effort on a co-operative basis would draw a still greater number of tourists to Alberta next year.

The Alberta Motor Association, at its next annual meeting to be held in Calgary early in December, also will take up tourist traffic as one of the main subjects for discussion.

The branch meetings in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, which will precede the annual provincial meeting, also are expected to devote some time to tourist matters.

Suggestions have been made that the provincial government's appropriation for tourist publicity in 1941 should be largely increased, and that a sum of $50,000 should be provided, compared with $32,000 this year.

United States Cattle

It is anticipated that the number of cattle and calves on United States farms and ranches on January 1st, 1941, will be around 70,000,000 head. The peak was 76,300,000 head in 1934, and the low point 60,160,000 in 1938.

U.S. Winter Wheat

The winter wheat outlook in the United States is the best in ten years, and nearly has the wheat plant been seriously for a crop. The Indian summer of October, with rather persistent dry weather gave the plant a good deep root system. Since the seeding was early, the harvest should be fairly early and thus eliminate danger from early hot July days, which often take a serious toll from the totals.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

W-85-39

Obituary

MRS. W. B. (MARY) SMITH

We regret to record the death of Mrs. W. B. Smith, which occurred on November 24th in Drumheller hospital, after a lingering illness The deceased was aged 52 years and seven months, and was born at Islay, Argyleshire, Scotland. She had lived in the Handhills district ever since coming to Canada just over 20 ago, and is survived by her husband and one sister, Mrs. Adam Ilaston

Funeral services were held in Delia United Church on Wednesday, Nov. 27, Rev. T. Taylor officiating. Mrs R. B. Duck presided at the piano, and was assisted by the choir of the church. Hymns sung were: "There is a land of pure delight"; "We cannot think of them as dead;" and "When this passing world is done."

Pallbearers were—Messrs. Harry Taylor, S. A. Peterson, Roy Lindsay, Herman Joberg, Chas. Morrison, and F. C. Courtney.

Interment was made in the Delia cemetery.

Floral tributes were received from The Family, Handhills Community, Children of the Handhills District, Friends of Delia; and numerous sprays from personal friends.

Whitney Funeral Home had charge of arrangements.

Victor News

The Victor Club women met at the home of Mrs. V B Dechesne on Thursday, November 14. Quite a number of members turned out, and the business dealt with the last year and dance, the last of which proved very successful The thirty books for the library arrived from Toronto and were catalogued, while a number were given out to be read The embroidered linen table runner and cushion cover which were raffled, were won by Miss Imler, of Surprise. After the meeting adjourned, a delightful lunch was served by the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hawthorne arrived home last Sunday evening from a motor trip to Olds, where they visited with their son and daughter-in-law, Mr and Mrs. Wesley Hawthorne.

The dance and candy sale at Victor school on November 22 was well attended. A doll, with a wardrobe filled with a very complete dolly outfit was raffled. The wardrobe was the work of the boys, while the dolly outfit of clothes was the work of the girls of the school. The doll was won by Mrs. Geo. Ridley. The sum of thirty dollars realized is to go to the Christmas entertainment.

Betty Bates, accompanied by Mabel Olsen, travelled to Vancouver, where the girls will be the guests of Betty's married sister who lives in that city. Betty is taking a course in hairdressing.

Mrs. Henry Hawkins spent a couple of weeks in Calgary recently, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Claud Roberts and other friends.

Mr. Russel Farwell was a recent visitor in the city of Calgary.

Ian Smith left on the 22nd of November to put in the required time training in the army

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wilson and family were called to Calgary last week to attend the funeral of Mr. Wilson's sister, whose death was quite unexpected and came as a great shock to the family.

Mrs. Wendell Anderson, who is in Calgary, is convalescing nicely after her operation for cataract, and in putting in the time before her final operation at the home of Mrs. J. B. Shibalski, who is well known to many old-timers in this district.

Mr. and Mrs. Royer Dechesne and family called for Mrs. C. Heidt last Saturday and drove to Bremner to spend an afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Merle Keith.

Last Wednesday evening quite a crowd of young people gathered at the home of Royer Dechesne for a surprise and farewell party Mr. and Mrs. Dechesne expect to leave the neighborhood shortly and go to Calgary. Royer Dechesne is a member of the C.A.S.F.

World wheat shipments last week showed some improvement, being 7,137,000 bushels compared with 5,305,000.

FARRELL LAKE NEWS

Mr and Mrs. Olmun Larsen and infant son were visitors for a couple of days before going on to Edmonton, where they will make their home. Mr. Larsen will be driving a Greyhound line on the Edmonton-Calgary route, to which he has lately been transferred from the Macleod-Cranbrook route.

George Ridler left for Calgary last Saturday.

A number of the neighbors gathered last Saturday evening for a farewell party to Mrs. Isobel Benman and daughter, Betty, who left for the coast shortly afterwards.

Alby Olsen left for Calgary on Monday morning with a truck load of cattle and hogs and made a good trip.

Bill Keast and Thelma Westahl, of Byemoor, were married at Stettler on November 8th The dance given by the young people at Wolf Hill school, on November 18, was a huge success. The bridegroom made a very interesting speech, we hear.

On Wednesday afternoon, December 4, a shower was given at the home of Mrs. Arthur Stensland for the new bride, Mrs. Bill Keast. A good sized crowd of women turned out, and after an amusing contest, a boat decorated in yellow and mauve was drawn to the chair where the bride was seated, while Mrs. Edward Potter sang very nicely: "When my dream boat comes home." The bride received many beautiful presents, for which she thanked her friends in a few well chosen words. The afternoon was closed after a delicious lunch served by the hostess

Mr. and Mrs D Shand have been having their share of sickness lately Arnold Shand was taken to hospital not long ago with a serious case of 'flu, and the same time Ruth Shand was at home sick with the measles. As if that were not enough, Mrs Shand was taken sick with a nasty bout of 'flu.

Last Friday Chas Phillips and his mother, Mrs. Annie Phillips, drove to Cluny on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Glen Phillips.

Wedding Bells

DUFFIELD—HEATH

Yellow chrysanthemums and fern decorated St. Paul's United Church, Grande Prairie, Friday afternoon, November 8, when Rev. A. Wills Cann solemnized the marriage of Anne Irene, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. Heath of Barrie, Ontario, to Mr. Leonard Edward Duffield, son of Mrs. H. Duffield of Victoria, B.C.

Given in marriage by Mr. Delmer W. Pratt, the bride wore a floor-length gown of Chantilly lace in royal blue shade and a velvet turban in matching tone. She carried a colonial bouquet of Sweetheart roses and blue violets.

Attending as bridesmaid, Miss Eileen Bjork of Peace River, wore a lovely gown of royal blue taffeta, a matching flower hat, and carried a bouquet of yellow baby 'mums and blue cornflowers.

The groom and his best man, Constable Carl Doer, are members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and were the full dress uniform of that organization.

The ushers were Mr. Rolst. Waddell and Mr. William Wilson.

During the signing of the register Mrs. A. Willis Cann sang very beautifully "Because." At Dawning," accompanied by Mrs. Robert Kerr at the organ.

Mrs. J. W. Bird and Mrs. D. W. Pratt were joint hostesses at the reception, which was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt. The tea table, laid with a lace cloth, was centered with a bowl of baby 'mums flanked by yellow candles in crystal candelabra Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. G. H. Clark and Mrs. Fred Hickman. The toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. J. W Bird.

The bride was a former member of the nursing staff of the Grande Prairie Municipal Hospital, and for the past year has been matron of the Peace River Municipal Hospital.

After a short honeymoon the young couple will make their home at Beaver Lodge.

Mastitis In Dairy Cows

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

In our last issue, something was said of the cause of mastitis or garget in dairy cattle, and of the different forms of this disease. This indicated that the chronic type could not always easily be discovered, especially in its early stages of development However, some practical tests have been developed to aid in detecting the disease and it is proposed to discuss these in this letter.

There is perhaps no single test that will detect all cases of chronic mastitis, but three simple tests, preferably in combination, are reasonably reliable.

1. Physical examination of the udder—The examination of the udder should be carried out immediately after milking. The lobes of the udder may first be observed, notice being taken as to whether one quarter is abnormally large or small. The deeper tissue may then be examined with the hands, lifting each quarter and kneading into the depths of the tissue. Normal udder tissue should be soft and elastic, although some "meaty" udders may remain fairly firm after milking out When definite lumps of hard tissue can be felt, or if the whole quarter is harder due to more generalized changes, it is fairly certain that the quarter is infected.

Physical examination will not detect all cases of infection, particularly in the early stages where there may be little change in the udder tissue, but it will detect those quarters showing the most damage from the disease

2. Strip-cup Test—A strip-cup consists of a small metal cup with a fine wire mesh strainer-type lid. (A piece of black cloth may be used in place of the wire mesh.) When the first few strains of milk from each quarter are directed upon the screen or cloth, any flakes or clots can easily be seen. When this test is used, it should be borne in mind that not all infected quarters show flakes, but all quarters showing clots or flakes are infected.

3. Brom-Thymol Blue Test—When an indicator known as Brom-Thymol blue is added to normal milk, the milk turns yellowish green in color, but similarly treated foremilk from infected quarters is usually a darker green or bluish-green shade. This reaction generally shows up at an early stage of the infection, before other visible signs appear It is important to remember that this test merely shows whether or not milk is abnormal in reaction, and it cannot be used as the sole basis for deciding whether or not an udder is infected.

There is no positive cure for chronic infectious mastitis, and little can be done in the way of treatment. Therefore, emphasis must be placed upon prevention and control.

Stable hygiene is an important factor in the control of mastitis. This includes such factors as freedom from crowding, which helps to prevent undue teat and other injuries; freedom from cold draughts, and cleanliness of the stable

By use of the tests described, the majority of the infected cows can be detected. These animals should be separated from the healthy ones even if they are placed merely at opposite ends of the barn. If the number of infected animals is small, that is in cases where infection in the herd is detected at an early time, it may well pay the owner to dispose of them to the butcher, and thus eliminate this as a source of infection for the healthy cows.

Very effect should be made to prevent the transfer of organisms from infected cows to healthy ones. Infected cows should be milked last. Wet-hand milking should not be practised as it spreads germs easily. Fore-milk should not be milked on to the floor or bedding. Wiping the udder of each cow with a cloth, that has been soaked in a suitable disinfectant, and then wrung out, will help prevent the spread of the mastitis germs. The cloth should be disinfected before being used on each cow. A solution made up to contain 400 parts chlorine per million parts of water is a suitable disinfectant.

European Winter Wheat

Favorable weather in Western Europe, the Balkans and Greece, has facilitated seeding of winter grains on an acreage up to normal or in excess of last year, according to Broomhall's weekly foreign crop summary.

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A scientifically conducted germination test
and
field test for purity
of your seed
can be obtained free of charge.
See Your National Agent
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DRUMHELLER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

Sale of Special Contracts

The Board of the Drumheller Municipal Hospital District, No. 3, announces that Special Contracts will be made available to those persons who are desirous of obtaining the $1.00 per day rate, and reduced rates for special services for themselves and their dependents at the hospital in Drumheller. Sale of these contracts will begin immediately and will continue until midnight December 31st, 1940. These contracts will go into effect January 1st, 1941, and will remain in force until December 31st, 1941. Contracts may be purchased at the Business Office of the hospital in Drumheller for the sum of $10.00. Any further particulars desired may be obtained from the undersigned.

L. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Tenders for Coal

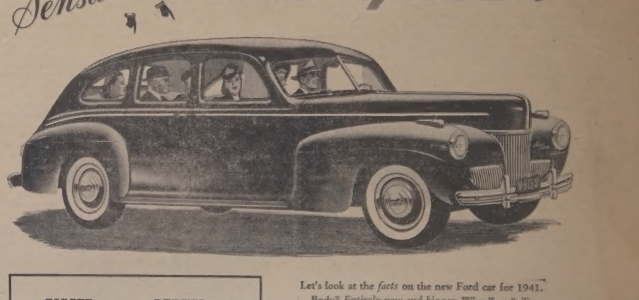
Tenders are invited for supplying the **Delia School** with Willow Creek Coal for the next twelve months, to be weighed over a local scales at the expense of the tenderer, and to be delivered as and when required. Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 31st day of December, 1940.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Delia 4th December, 1940.

LESLIE STEPHENS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Sensationally NEW, BIG!



A BIGGER CAR—A BETTER BUY!

NEW Big Bodies . NEW Massive Beauty . NEW Faster Acceleration . NEW Heavy Rigid Frame . NEW Interior Luxury . NEW Stabiliser Ride Control . NEW Soft Slower-Action Springs . NEW Roominess . NEW Vision (glass area increased up to 33⅓) . NEW Wider Seats . NEW Longer Wheelbase and Springbase.

YOU CAN BUY A '41 FORD FOR LESS THAN ANY OTHER FULL-SIZE CAR IN CANADA

Let's look at the *facts* on the new Ford car for 1941.

Body? *Entirely new and bigger.* Wheelbase? *Two inches longer!* Seating width? *Increased as much as seven inches!* Better vision? *22% more vision in sedans, 33⅓% more in coupe.* Ride? *Completely re-engineered for amazing new comfort: new soft, slow-acting springs; new ride stabilizer.* Acceleration? *Already famous, now "stepped-up" for even faster pick-up.*

Add these to new massive beauty and luxury that matches the brilliance of a V-type 8-cylinder engine—plus *all-around* economy—and you get just one answer.

Arrange right now with a Ford-Mercury dealer to inspect and drive this *bigger car*, this *better buy!*

CANADIAN CARS FOR CANADA. No cars sold in Canada utilize a higher percentage of Canadian material and labour than those manufactured by Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.

FORD V-8 FOR 1941

For Better Desserts

Durham Corn Starch

Product St. Lawrence Starch Co. Ltd. D59

Reduce The Ash Heap

Waste which can be prevented is inexcusible at all times. In time of war waste that can be avoided is more than inexcusible, it becomes nothing less than criminal negligence.

The importance of preventing loss and of reclaiming waste material which can be put to useful purposes is recognized by all the belligerents in this war, enemy countries as well as those of the Allies. Appeals are constantly being made and organizations are being set up to prevent loss of materials which can be converted into weapons of offence and defence or which can be used to replace other materials needed for similar purposes, and to prevent waste of all kinds.

Every article and every commodity which, in ordinary times, is regarded as valueless and tossed out into the rubbish heap, but can now be saved and made to do duty in some form or another, is playing a part in the great main objective, that of winning the war. To the extent that resources, which can be made of value, are not husbanded, to that extent the winning of the war is being retarded. Every "stop the waste" campaign in Great Britain, Canada and other units of the Empire plays a role in the overthrow of Hitler and Mussolini and their Nazi and Fascist hordes.

It is because we are at war, that fire prevention week in Canada, scheduled for early October, assumes greater importance than ever. For uncontrolled fire every year in this country takes an enormous toll of resources in human life and property, resources which could be of great value in the conflict which is being waged to conserve our lives, our property and those more intangible but not the less valuable resources—our liberties.

* * * *

Losses Are Substantial

Without even considering the loss of life and the suffering it entailed, uncontrolled fire in Canada last year resulted in loss of property to the value of over $24,000,000, and that is a loss which handicapped Canada's war effort to an even greater extent than did the loss of life.

Property loss by fire predicates the employment of money for replacement which should have been available for ordinary commercial channels or for direct war effort. It means the use of materials and energy, which otherwise would have been available, directly or indirectly, for the production of the war. Every dollar in coin or credit, every pound of material and every hour of energy, utilized in replacing loss which could have been prevented, represents that much drag on the war effort.

There is another aspect to the question which should not be overlooked, and that is the fact that where insurance is carried, the loss represents a loss to the community as a whole, as will be borne out by the comment after a disastrous conflagration—"Oh, well, that's all right. It was covered by insurance." Those who blithely dismiss the matter in this happy-go-lucky fashion overlook the fact that the insurance companies do not, in this hocky manner, forget that they have paid out a large amount of the loss; for every loss is reflected in fire insurance rates which all who seek that protection must pay. Fire insurance does not prevent loss. It creates a tax on the community for protection, for fire insurance rates are based on experience.

A Valuable Contribution

An analysis of the figures of fire losses throughout the Dominion in 1939 shows that the people of the prairies are not altogether guiltless in the matter of waste by fire. The three prairie provinces last year contributed $2,665,832 to the total fire loss of Canada. This may not appear to be high in proportion to the remainder of the Dominion, yet much of it could have been prevented, as a survey of the causes demonstrates.

In the three provinces and, in fact, throughout the Dominion, dwellings head the list in monetary loss and the careless smoker is responsible for the greatest toll. In Saskatchewan, typical of the sister prairie provinces, agencies responsible for property by fire last year were classified as follows: 1. The careless smoker; 2. Defective stoves and furnaces; 3. Defective chimneys and flues; 4. Children playing with matches; 5. Careless handling of gasoline and petroleum products.

It does not require much reflection to determine that all fires attributable to these five major causes need not have occurred, that all of them could have been prevented with the exercise of reasonable care. If smokers would only see that cigarette butts and tobacco ashes are extinguished, if people would periodically inspect stoves, furnaces, chimneys and flues and remedy defects, if matches were placed beyond the reach of children, if folks exercised common-sense precautions in handling gasoline and other inflammable liquids, stores of tragic losses would be cut to the irreducible minimum.

It is important, therefore, that fire prevention week be observed, that its lessons be taken to heart, not only when they are fresh in the mind but throughout the year. If this is done, then not only will the cost of fire protection be substantially reduced and the tragedies of uncontrolled fire be almost eliminated but all will be a valuable contribution towards winning this war—the greatest and most costly of all wars.

Nazi Prisoners

Will All Be Photographed For Identification Purposes

German prisoners brought to Canada for the duration of the war from Great Britain are being photographed, it was learned from an official of the internment operations. The official said the photographs were being taken for purposes of identification.

Recently, Defence Minister J. L. Ralston ordered an investigation into escapes of six German prisoners from Ontario internment camps.

All prisoners were recaptured and taken back to camp with the exception of Manuel Fischer, civilian prisoner still being held at International Falls, Minn., pending decision of his case by United States authorities.

Photographs of the prisoners would facilitate their identification and recapture, it was believed at Ottawa.

* * * *

Experts report that wild geese have no single leader to a flock, but take turns leading the flight.

* * * *

The average American family pays about 5 cents a day for water.

Get $5.00 for Your OLD IRON on a new Coleman self heating Iron

Hardware dealers are authorized to allow you $5.00 on any old iron in exchange for a new Coleman. Self heating. Irons. It makes and burns coal gas. No cords, wires. Lights instantly. SEE YOUR DEALER or write to us for details.

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Dept. WN-337 TORONTO, CANADA

According To Orders

Stenographer Obeyed Employer But Result Was Hardly Satisfactory

He had no difficulty with his short-hand-typist for altering a sentence in one of the letters he had dictated. Her reply was that she thought he meant what she had originally said.

"I don,'t want you to think," replied the great man, sharply. "I want you to take down my words accurately and then put them into type on the machine, neither adding nor leaving out anything I may say."

Later in the afternoon the typist brought back the following letter for signature:—

"Dear Smyth. Spell it with a y, although that's pure swank on his part, of course. In answer to your letter of—Good Lord, the date. We can quote you——Tell me, Walter, what's the most we can charge this old blighter? Very well. We can quote you £10 a ton for the goods free on board. If he accepts we shall have to make sure of our money beforehand, for I don't trust him. Awaiting the pleasure of your esteemed order. Yours faithfully.

Clothes Rationed In Norway

Clothes rationing in the German style has gone into effect for German-occupied Norway. All clothing and shoe stores were closed one day for inventory. Hats, caps, ready-made baby outfits and handkerchiefs will be exempt. In Germany hats and caps are the only unrationed apparel.

* * * *

Henpecked Husband: "Where is my wife going for the winter?"

May: "To Palm Beach, sir."

Henpecked Husband: "Do you know if she is taking me with her?"

* * * *

The Guernsey Breeders Journal states that reports are that some of Guernsey Island's cattle have been slaughtered and others taken to Germany for their dairy products.

Gathering Up Treasures

Hitler Taking Valuable Works Of Art From Conquered France

According to the Spanish national radio "famous Napoleon treasures from a Paris museum and the Louvre" are being removed by road for transference to Hitler's Berchtesgaden residence. A fleet for your "removed"?—"Convoy," the wise it call." And it must be admitted that by common report there was a good deal of "conveying" done in the last war by certain representatives of the German High Command. The speciality of the Crown Prince (alias Little Willie) was reported to be clocks, and everywhere that Willie went (at any rate among the chateux of Northern France) the clock was sure to go. That method of taking time by the forelock is evidently beneath the attention of the Nazis. At night, we suspect, they raise the art of conveying to a bigger and better business, and Adolf sends home the whole contents of the Louvre, soldiers and pioneers—labelled "Berchtesgaden: To Be Called For."

It may yet decide to steal the tremendous marble mass which rests above the actual tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides, and which moved Mark Twain to the remark: "Well, I guess you've got him. If he gets away from there you may cable me at my expense." But that was to underestimate the Nazi capacity for spoliation and undeniably grand larceny. Mark Twain was not altogether a great writer and many of the human race, but if he had lived into our era his ideas of villainy would have been notably enlarged.

Some of the articles of historical or artistic interest that were "conveyed" during the last war were afterwards returned to their owners as a result of specific demands enshrined among the "Reparation" clauses of the Versailles Treaty. Even the Ghent van Eyrck triptych from Ghent had to be returned from the Kaiser's collection at the end of the Last Supper triptych from St. Peter's, Louvain, brought back from Berlin after the war. It is understood that "the original Koran of the Caliph Othman" should be restored to the King of Egypt within six months of the signing of the treaty. But the strangest clause of these "Special Provisions" runs:

"During the same period Germany will hand over to his Britannic Majesty's Government the skull of the Sheikh El Mohammedi, which was removed from the Protectorate of German East Africa and taken to Germany together with the reference to Little Willie's clocks. Perhaps, after all, they were a legend. — Manchester Guardian Weekly.

Story Is Ended

Welshach Mantle Of Gas-Light Era Is Now A Relic

News that the Welshach Company, of Gloucester City, N.J., has gone out of business signalling as it does the making of gas lights has become outmoded but because the company was the first to make the gas mantle. The Welshach mantles, once used for lighting in millions of homes and public places throughout the world, are the visible result of the "gaslight era." They supplied the illumination for the Gay Nineties, when the "parlor was parlor" with its horsehair sofa and gaslamps and lobster suppers, when baseball players wore moustaches and when life moved at a quaint ponderosity. The odd part of the whole Welshach story is that the gadget was foredoomed to extinction when it first came into being in 1884 by Carl Auer, Freiherr von Welsbach, an Austrian; for our own Thomas A. Edison, five years earlier, had demonstrated the electric light. And it was not until 1890 that Auer learned the trick of making his mantle out of a white light. Electricity was slow in catching on—relatively speaking, that is—and the Welshach boomed until it had spread over the whole globe, wherever gas could be obtained. The story is ended now. The Welshach mantle is a relic, a reminder of grandfather's heyday, which means nothing at all to the new generat.on.—New York Herald Tribune.

Getting The News

Captain Ervine-Andrews, who returned to his V.C. from the Front recently, heard of the award for the first time in a B.B.C. news bulletin. For some reason the communication to him from the War Office miscarried, and he was listening in the nine o'clock news after dining with some brother officers. When his name was read out one of them turned to him with the remark, "Some relation of yours, I suppose!"—London Spectator.

Calcutta Spitfires

Eight spitfires, bought for Britain by the East India Fund launched by Calcutta business men, have taken the air as part of a squadron that already has destroyed or severely damaged more than 50 Nazi planes.

* * * *

A California radio ventriloquist has invented a trap to electrocute ants entering his home.

* * * *

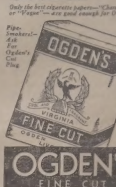
Nearly 90 per cent. of Canada's people live within 200 miles north of the United States border.

GET A CLOSE-UP ON OGDEN'S!

Treat yourself to a real "glamour" smoke—roll a cigarette with mellow fragrant Ogden's Fine Cut. Then you'll understand why men who know their cigarette tobacco vote Ogden's the headline attraction—why they never tire of Ogden's performance.

Only the best cigarette papers—"Chanticler" or "Vogue"—are good enough for Ogden's.

Pipe-smokers ask for Ogden's Cut Plug



OGDEN'S FINE CUT

A Profitable Industry

Farmers Who Raise Sheep Are Building On Good Foundation

Good sheep men do not need to be told that sheep are good, states the Family Herald and Weekly Star. They have in fact loyally maintained that position, even when they would have found it hard to prove the point to a chartered accountant. But now sheep are good financially as well as —morally! Authorities are always loath to commit themselves by advising farmers what crops to raise, but even the authorities have teetered out on the limb as far as sheep are concerned.

That is because they have the hardest of hard facts to back them. Canada is producing only 18,000,000 pounds of wool (on the greasy basis) and requires for domestic and military use, four or five times as much.

Net imports of lamb run to 1,000,-000 pounds in spite of our production of from 60 to 70 millions.

Prices for both wool and lamb are profitable, and as our shortage of domestic production is not merely a wartime phenomenon, but a normal one, the farmer who raises sheep is building—if not upon a rock—at least on about as firm a foundation as there is these days.

Music Lessons In War Time

Musical Education Should Be Continued In Time Of Stress

Discussing the question of music lessons in war time, Sir Ernest MacMillan, principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, recently had this to say: "It is the war to preserve civilization when everything we have been taught to value is at stake, no sacrifice is too great to ensure a victory. The war is being fought so that our children will live in a better world. It would be a tragedy if we, in defending the civilization we treasure, failed to hand on the torch to those who follow after us. Every essential side of our children's education must be preserved at all costs.

"A child whose lessons are interrupted after he has begun to learn to read and sing will have more trouble in picking up lost threads in music than in most other subjects. Music calls for a co-ordination of faculties more exacting than most subjects and every year lost means a serious setback. In some cases it may be that lessons begun as a temporary economy may turn into a permanent loss.

"Music may become a luxury some, because by its very nature it calls two things: First of all soldiers will be able to enjoy the same high quality fish dishes which are part of civilian diet. Secondly, the army purchases will help to keep the industry steady through the expansion of the home market, thus partly offsetting the adverse effect of reduced export markets brought about by war conditions in various parts of the world.—Brandon Sun.

All Members Volunteered

Entire Salvation Army Band Joins Battalion In Australia

Most picturesque group of volunteers who have yet presented themselves at Thursano's in the A.I.F. (Australia's expeditionary force, which is now more than 80,000 strong), is an entire Salvation Army band which marched to the drill hall of the Royal Melbourne Regiment. The band leader, Arthur Gullege, who charged the Salvation Army bugle blue for khaki, and their caps for the Australian "digger" felt hat.

* * * *

The metric system of weights and measures is used in 27 of 48 principal countries in the world.

* * * *

New Orleans is called a southern city, but it is north of some two thirds of the world's area.

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The Enslaved Poles

Are Suffering Unspeakably Under Rule Of Nazi War Lords

Owing to death and emigration there are now 4,000,000 fewer Poles than when the Germans moved in. Before the war ends that 15,000,000 remaining there are still 15,000,000 too many. Poles cannot marry without the consent of the German officials. Officially second class citizens, Poles must raise their hats to the Germans. Curfew rings at 8. Poles have to do all manual work free for the Germans. Wedding rings and gold spectacle rims are confiscated. The country has been looted. All the factories, shops, hotels, and private estates have been appropriated. Early they shot a long list of hostages and executed more. Poles in the German part of Poland are forbidden to speak Polish. Schools are abolished for Poles. Priests must preach only in German. Was the peace of Versailles too severe?—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Coffee Rationed In France

The Petain government has added coffee to the list of rationed foods for residents of unoccupied France. Other products already rationed include meat, rice, soap, lard, spaghetti and macaroni.

* * * *

Statistics show that the motorist who had been drinking kills or injures two persons per accident, as compared with one for the motorist who had not.

Buy BURGESS RADIO BATTERIES FOR Long Life . . . Greater Value

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History Again Repeats Itself

United States Acquired British Warships During Spanish-American War

Bettina F. Whyte in the New York Times, says with Great Britain needing our moral and material aid to help preserve freedom for herself, might be well to mention that during the Spanish-American War, when the United States was sorely in need of warships, Great Britain sold two newly completed cruisers to us. These were the New Orleans and the Albany. They were built at Barrow-in-Furness.

* * * *

Going Up

Some wounded soldiers were being admitted to a hospital.

One of the patients was being carried to "L" ward, but at the door the stretcher-bearers were met by the matron, who said: "I'm sorry, but 'L's' full up."

"That's all right," gasped the patient, "I'll just go to 'seven!'"

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Faith In Freedom

Brave Deeds Performed Without Hope Of Reward Or Fame

It has been the decadence of democracies that have produced the finest acts of courage in this war; the outranged British cruisers closing in on the Graf Spee; the Finnish infantry cutting Russian columns to pieces in the grim winter forests; French regiments risked, betrayed, holding their part of the line like a little Verdun against the German tanks and Stukas; British soldiers of the rear guard at Dunkerque and British civilians manning motor boats to take the defeated but not beaten army home; British men and women —ordinary, plain-faced people who used to make a fuss about a cut finger —crawling out of their bombarded homes with the magnificent gesture of the up-pointed thumb; the crew of the Jervis Bay fighting their unarmored vessel against the German pocket battleship; the airmen of the R.A.F. going up in all weathers, against all odds, day after day, night after night, to guard the homes and shrines of Britain; the bomb squads methodically removing time-bombs that may explode at any moment.

It is the glory and splendor of these tremendous days that the brave deeds are done without hope of reward or fame. The commanding officer has no monopoly of the precious wealth of courage. It springs up everywhere, from the immemorial turf of ancient estates and from the mud and dust of streets.

In the captive countries it must still exist. We know that men have died this year for liberty in Czecho-Slovakia, in Poland, in Norway, in The Netherlands, in Belgium, in France, in China, in the tumbled mountains of Western Greece, in Albany a weary mile of sea. But the whole earth, in the noble words of the old Greek who would be proud of his name even to-day, is their sepulchre. Though no monument can carry all their names, their fame lives for evermore.

Shall we deny courage to the German flyers who come over London? Not at all. They have testified their willingness, only to destroy and to kill but to die. But this courage of the free is a different thing. It is not madness. It is not a fanatical yearning for death. It is not personal loyalty to a leader. It is faith, a living faith in freedom.

Where that faith does not exist soldiers laid down their arms and generals made base surrenders. Where it lives, and lives and flames, no battle ever ends in a final defeat. *In* democracy degenerate? Look around you. The gold, the greed, the humble, the unknown have given the answer, are giving it now as these words are written and read, in their own hearts' blood.—New York Times.

Historic Plane

Orville Wright's Kitty Hawk Packed In Cellar In England

An historic plane which was a fore-runner of modern warcraft—the frail contrivance flown by Orville and Wilbur Wright at Kitty Hawk, N.C., in 1903—is packed in the deepest cellar of the Science Museum in South Kensington as a safeguard against German raids.

While 1940 fighters and bombers roar overhead, the old Wright plane lies in the cases in which it was brought to England from the United States.

"We think it secure enough against a blast which might be caused by anything dropping in the neighborhood," a museum official said.

There has been periodic agitation for the return of the craft to the United States as an historic treasure but the official explained "that is entirely a matter for Mr. Orville Wright to decide."

"It is still his plane," he added, "although he has lent it to the museum for an indefinite period."

The Speaker's Guide

List Of Ways In Which Hands May Be Employed

"I have checked up almost 37 varieties of places for a public speaker to put his hands," writes Dr. John F. Cowan in the Christian Advocate. "In pockets—trousers, coat, vest; upper pockets, lower; rear-hung by thumbs or immersed; hooked in vest armholes; clasped across tummy, ditto back; wielding handkerchief, and unwielding; mopping lapels of coat; pounding desk,* brushing head, slapping (camouflaged) at flies; defiant gesture, half arm, finger; pointing at audience; twisting mustache; finger-tips together spiritoo; fumbling papers; pulling down vest; unzipping and, zipping otherwise emphasizing the truth, sawing imaginary wood in the air."

Farming Fifty Years Ago

Old-timers on the Canadian prairie are recalling the harvest season of 1887 when the first real bumper crop was harvested. There were few elevators; freight cars were scarce and no facilities for storage on the farms; yet those pioneers were resourceful enough to buy jute sacks for the grain and pile them at the nearest siding. It finally reached the lakehead and most of it graded No. 1 hard.

The line of perpetual snow varies from 19,000 feet high in the Himalayas Mountains to sea level in Spitsbergen.

Honour Dead Of Historic Battle

Bronze Tablet Is Placed On Brock Monument At Queenston Heights

Stirring days in Canada's early history were recalled when a bronze tablet bearing the names of those who gave their lives in the battle of Queenston Heights on October 13, 1812, was placed on the Brock Monument. This well known and impressive monument is erected in 1853 in commemoration of the civil and military services of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, who was killed in action during this historic engagement. Inscriptions reveal that General Brock and his staffofficer, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, are buried in the vault beneath. The massive monument is visible for many miles, and each year is visited by thousands of people from all parts of the world.

Recently the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, which co-operates with the Department of Mines and Resources in the marking of national historic sites, compiled a list of the names of members of the regular army, the Canadian militia, and the Indian warriors who were killed in the battle of Queenston Heights. This list was prepared from records in the War Office in London and the Public Archives in Ottawa. And the names were unveiled on October 12 last, 128 years after the battle, in an impressive ceremony arranged by the Niagara Historical Society. Detachments from the Lincoln and Welland Regiment, the Dufferin and Haldimand Regiment, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, were present. Professor Fred Landon, of the University of Western Ontario, represented the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, and an outstanding feature of the ceremony was an address delivered by Maj. F. Fraser Bond, M.C., of the Six Nations Reserve, Brantford, who spoke with much eloquence.

Must Undergo Change

Germany Will Have To Set Up A New Scale Of Values And Ideals

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser to the British government, said in a broadcast that Germany will have to adopt a "complete change of heart, and adopt a new set of morals and values," if it is to live with other nations of the world.

"The world must never again take anything for granted in Germany, or base its policy upon it," he said. "Before the war, people wanted to believe the best of Germany, but they failed to see ahead."

There have been Germans who hated the Nazi regime," he said, but "we are not dealing with individuals." A German, often is a moral character—the Germans never. And it is the Germans who count."

Hitler was the "natural product" of a nation which had been warlike through history. It was necessary to examine the past record of Germany to see ahead.

"The real German reformation is yet to come, Sir Robert said. "There has been no reformation in the past, but they have always been a weak minority."

"Germany's past had been both 'pale and ugly,'" and the ground had been prepared for Nazism before Hitler came to power, "and sowed the dragons' teeth."

Class Snobbery

Disappearing In Britain As A Result Of The War

Class-consciousness and snobbery are disappearing from Britain as the war progresses, Peter Cochran, London newspaper columnist, said in a broadcast.

"We are that if there is to be hope of creating world-wide goodwill after the war, we must make an effort to change our habits," he said. For this reason, democracy toward Canadians, Americans and "others from across the seas" was vanishing.

"We're on the job of creating this new world now," he added.

In addition, life in air raid shelters, where maids slept in the same rooms with their mistresses, was leading to reduce the spirit of class-consciousness which had prevailed before the war.

"Periods in air raid shelters are turning our thoughts more to deeper things as well," he continued. "I do more praying in the first few minutes of an air raid than I did in the five years before war began."

Speaking of his own shelter, which he occupies during raids, Howard said there had not been a quarrel among the 20 occupants since the bombing of London began. This was typical also of other shelters.

More Advantages

The Democracies have an industrial advantage over Germany "in the long run," according to the International Labor Review which was issued from Montreal for the first time. The International Labor Office is a branch of the League of Nations and formerly had its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

At one time, British ships were grouped in six ratings, according to the number of guns they carried. "First rate" came from a naval term belonging to that period.

Before knitting and weaving were invented log coverings or stockings were made of leather. 2388

KING AND QUEEN CHEER LONDONERS IN SHELTERS

Their Majesties the King and Queen paid a surprise visit to one of London's bombproof shelters the other day, and were photographed, above, as they spoke to one of the cooks who helps provide cheap meals for people bombed out of their homes.

Closely Guarded Secret

Sperry Bomb Sight Finds Its Target With Great Accuracy

The Sperry bomb sight is believed to be one of the most accurate in the world and was the United States' most closely guarded military secret.

Results of bombing practices by United States air squadrons never are made public but it is known extreme accuracy has been obtained on small targets such as ships from heights as high as 20,000 feet. Its accuracy was said to be such that dive-bombing, as practised by German airmen, is unnecessary.

After each bombing practice by American squadrons, the sight is removed from every plane participating and is locked in a vault guarded by sentries. To avoid revealing construction secrets, parts of the bomb sight were built at several separate plants, none of which had the complete plan.

The only comparable sight to the Sperry mechanism is the Norden bombsight manufactured by the Norden company and developed by the American navy. It now is standard equipment on planes in both branches of the American forces.

No Lord Mayor's Show

Traditional Ceremony In London Was Omitted This Year

Sir George Wilkinson, London's new Lord Mayor, who was elected at the Guildhall a few weeks ago with the usual ceremony, caused no surprise, when he said that there would be no Lord Mayor's Show, and that his year of office would be almost bereft of formal entertaining. Sir George is 56, and will be the youngest Lord Mayor within living memory. By dispensing with the Lord Mayor's Show and the banquet at the Guildhall, Sir George may well find that events permit him to live within his allowance of £12,000. In peace time a Lord Mayor reckons that his year of office costs him something over £10,000 of his own fortune.

Odd Custom

History is interesting and at times ridiculous. For instance, the Great Buddha at Kamakura, Japan, wears 830 coats upon its majestic head. The custom according to legend represent snails which once crawled upon the original god to shield his bald pate from the sun.

Factory sales of pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel ingots and castings, and finished rolled products in Canada were valued at $75,834,481 in 1939, an increase of 27 per cent. over 1938.

The Book He Wanted

Patron Did Not Have Same Idea As The Librarian

There are several writers by the name of Wells, but the most famous of them all is H. G. Wells, the British historian and writer of fantastic fiction.

That is one reason why a certain librarian was very eager to please a patron the other day who came up to her desk and asked her about a book.

"I want a book on Wells," he said.

"Did you want an autobiography?" the librarian asked.

The patron eyed the librarian blankly.

"Huh?" he said by way of making himself clear.

"Did you want something on his life?" the librarian said to make it plain.

Unable to conceal his impatience any longer, the patron shouted out: "Lady, I just want to know how to dig 'em!"

Demand For Eggs

10,500,000 Dozen Shipped To Britain In Ten Month Period

Canadian shipments of eggs to Great Britain in the first 10 months of 1940 totalled more than 250,000 cases or 10,500,000 dozen eggs, compared with 1,024,976 dozen eggs shipped to the United Kingdom in 1939, the agriculture department announced.

"There still exists this year an opportunity to ship an additional quantity under the last British treasury sanctions for the purchase of eggs in Canada," the department statement said.

"With respect to the prospects of the Canadian poultry industry in general, it is already apparent that, as a result of increased industrial activity throughout Canada, there is a material increase in demand for eggs on the domestic market and indications are that this will be accentuated during the coming year," said the department.

Besides all his other accomplishments, Leonardo da Vinci, the famous painter, was a "strong man," capable of bending iron bars with his bare hands.

Finland's air force is now at its peak of efficiency and fighting power. Planes ordered during the war with Russia at its height a year ago, arrived after peace was made.

The motorists with the worst manners in the world are the ones who drive the other cars.

Czech Air Ace Killed

Served Four Nations And Shot Down 28 German Planes

The death of Sergeant Josef, Czecho-Slovakian ace who shot down 28 German planes in the service of four nations, has been made public by the Air Ministry. When killed in a flying action, Sergeant Josef was 28 years old.

He machine-gunned the advancing German columns when Czecho-Slovakia was invaded in 1938. He fought with the Polish Air Force in September, 1939. In the service of France he accounted for 11 Nazi machines, when Paris fell he escaped to England and volunteered for the Royal Air Force. Sergeant Josef, whose surname is not disclosed because of possible reprisal against his relatives in German-occupied territory, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal by Britain, the Croix de Guerre by France and the Vertuse Militari, Poland's highest award for gallantry, by the Polish Government in London.

Aluminum Foil

Will Not Be Used In Canada In Future

Aluminum foil will not be used in Canada after the first of the year for wrapping cigarettes, confectionery and other goods, it was learned at the department of munitions and supply.

A spokesman for the department said it had not been necessary to issue a ban on such use of aluminum since a voluntary agreement was reached with foil manufacturing companies to employ a substitute.

He said G. C. Tallman, metals controller, called in representatives of the foil companies and told them all available aluminum was needed for war purposes such as manufacture of airplanes. He asked the companies to ban the matter up with their customers. This was done and it was agreed a substitute would be used. Presumably the manufacturers would go back to wrapping with tinfoil.

Supplies From India

Details of India's wartime production were reported when the BBC said India now is supplying small arms for the Royal Air Force, for Greece and the middle east; canvas and khaki drill for Australia; other kinds of cloth for Iraq; engineering stores for Malta and vast quantities of lumber.

During the first eleven months of war Canada bought 18,000,000 yards of woollen and cotton cloth for her armed forces.

MRS. SMUTS GREETS GUESTS EN ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA

Mrs. J. C. Smuts, wife of the South African Prime Minister, was at the docks at Cape Town when British evacuee children arrived for a short stopover before continuing on to Australia. We see the happy youngsters handing autograph albums to Mrs. Smuts for her signature.

The Mail Goes Through

But Must Undergo Risks Of Sea-Borne Commerce In Wartime

Despite all the hazards of war, the mail goes through. Groups of determined men in the postoffice departments of Canada, the United Kingdom and other empire countries work valiantly to keep open the means of letter communication as essential for business and for the public. Anyone who has ever seen the faces of those dear ones to the soldier overseas light up when his letter is received will understand that the efficient transport of mail in wartime is an essential part of the maintenance of public and military morale.

When one in Canada mails a letter to someone overseas, a complicated process begins. The post office forwards it to a point of concentration of mails for the given country. In war time the place and time of departure of mail steamers is not given. Often letters must wait a week or more for the departure of a well-protected convoy.

The whole process is complicated by the fact that mail to most countries must now be censored, which involves further re-shipment, re-loading, and re-routing.

Once at sea, safely stowed in the hold of the ship, the mail must undergo all the risks of sea-borne commerce. Despite submarine warfare and surface raiders, the record has been remarkable; very few shipments of Canadian mails have been lost. Occasionally one comes across a letter marked "salvaged from the sea."

In the United Kingdom the distribution of mail goes on almost unaffected by war. The postmen still make their daily rounds, frequently bringing mail to homes bombed during the previous night. A gigantic task is being performed in locating the evacuees or the homeless.

The efficiency of British mail delivery is such that members of the C.A.S.F. get their letters sometimes on the day following the ship's arrival which is as good a record as in time of peace.

At present no mail may be sent from Canada through ordinary channels to Germany, Italy, occupied France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg, Czecho-Slovakia or Poland. Mail in these countries must be directed through a well-known travel agency or through the Red Cross.

The people of other countries are not as fortunate with their mail service as we are. The inhabitants of occupied France can no correspond with those of unoccupied France and vice versa except with the permission of the conquerer. Mails are piled high for weeks at a time and even when forwarded are so censored as to be almost meaningless.

Post between Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland are uncertain, infrequent and heavily censored. Correspondence from these countries to America is rare.

Gifts Appreciated

Navy Men Are Grateful For Contributions From Red Cross

Lieut. Commander Earl Beatty, of the Royal Navy, son of the late Admiral Earl Beatty, said at a Canadian Red Cross luncheon in Toronto that he hopes "you will tell every Red Cross branch in Canada that you heard the praise of a navy man who has seen your gifts and knows how much they are appreciated by every sailor. When I was in England five weeks ago I saw Red Cross supplies of woollen comforts go out to men in minesweepers and contraband control ships."

A Strange Legacy

British Government Looking After Messerschmidt For London Artist

A noted London artist who specializes in paintings of Arabia and the Far East, was recently advised of a strange legacy. It is a Messerschmidt which belonged to a wealthy German who piloted the machine to London last August. He was interested shortly after the outbreak of the war and lost his life in the Arandora Star. The British Government is "looking after" the machine for the time being.

Nothing In Old Theory

The recent United States presidential election raises again the old theory that Washington objected to a third term of office. This is not correct. Washington never stated any objection, states the London Daily Sketch, but he set the example of voluntary retirement after two terms which, fortunately for later presidents interpreted as a precedent.

A wife is one who decides they can't afford a $200 trip, and besides she'd rather put $20 with it and buy a coat.

It is said that the venom of the black widow spider is abou 15 times more potent than that of the rattlesnake.

A tiger says an explorer, is a better fighter than a lion.

Vegetable growers in Cuba are more prosperous than ever before.

Falcons have been known to live to the age of 180 years.

Salvaging Ships

Shipping Losses Not Always As Bad As They Appear

News of British shipping losses is not always as bad as it seems. When merchant ships are announced as victims of enemy action a proportion may live to sail another day—thanks to salvage experts of the admiralty.

Whenever a vessel is mined, bombed or torpedoed near the British coast it is position which offers these tough seagoing "wreckers" a sporting chance, they start to work.

They do so with three objects:

1. To refloat the vessel and bring her into port.

2. If the vessel can't be saved, to salvage as much of her cargo as possible.

3. If both vessel and cargo are beyond hope, to remove as much valuable scrap iron as possible.

One ship which struck a mine in this district was a considerable distance off shore and lay in an exposed position. But the sea was calm and the salvage men went to work.

The cargo of cereals was removed and well dried and de-sacked made excellent fodder. A temporary patch was put over the hole beneath the waterline where the mine had struck and the wreck was towed into port for dry-docking.

"It's really dangerous work when you get an exposed wreck some way off shore. My men risk being attacked by the Jervies while they are at work," said the chief salvage officer.

Taking Job For Granted

Many Who Become Careless Find Themselves Out Of Work

Smith took his job for granted. Ten years ago, before, he started with the firm as stenographer. Ambitious, efficient, painstaking, he was soon promoted to the sales force and within five years seemed headed for ultimate partnership.

Then something happened. Smith became careless and indifferent. He was frequently late for appointments, overstayed his time at lunch, assumed an overbearing attitude towards his fellow-employees, and shirked his work generally. Smith was slipping.

Dun at the office at nine o'clock, he began to saunter in half an hour late. Close morning he arrived at a quarter to ten. His employer said: "Smith, you should have been here at nine o'clock."

"Why," responded Smith, "what happened then?"

"Smith, you're fired!"

Smith was astounded. It was unbelievable. The firm couldn't get along without him. He was indispensable. But he found he was not.

But the bald fact stared him in the face. He was discharged—out of a job—not wanted. Ten years of his life wasted, and all because . . .

You know the type. The man who is so sure of himself that he relaxes his efforts and thinks it useless to take things easy, no longer creates useful ideas, gets into a job rut—in short, fails to take his job seriously.

Thousands of men are just like Smith. Careless, wilful, self-satisfied, they go on from day to day seemingly secure in their job until one day the axe falls and they are out on the street.

Success is achieved only through efficient and unremitting effort. The road is straight, clearly marked and discouraging, but those who follow it persistently and intelligently, in due time receive recognition and reward.

This Cowboy Is Different

Wooden Model Can Be Taken Apart Like Jigsaw Puzzle

Six months ago Frank Cooper, of Pueblo, Colo., got a notion to do some wood whittlin'. So he got a piece of sugar pine and began to cut out a cowboy ridin' a bronc.

Several hundred hours later young Cooper had a finished cowboy, colored with water-paints and everything.

The wooden cowboy was something different. First the rider could be taken off the horse. The hat, chaps and spurs could be taken off the rider. Then the saddle and hackamore would come off the horse.

It almost took a jig-saw artist to put the cowboy and horse together again.

Five Million Miles

Mine-laying aircraft of the Royal Air Force bomber command have flown 1,900,000 miles in operations against Germany since the war started, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported, quoting an official statement. These operations were carried out in the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel, the North Sea, the Kattegat, the Skagerrak and the Kiel Canal, the BBC said.

British scientists say that a plate glass window within 200 feet of a bomb explosion has little chance of survival.

Our ancestors reckoned time by nights and winters. Hence "fortnight," a contraction of 14 nights.

Army life is an education in itself. If you don't know beans you soon will.

The less a man boasts the more true worth he possesses.

Chanteclear
Slow Burning
CIGARETTE PAPERS
NON-TINDER WIRE
DOUBLE AUTOMATIC
BOOKLET

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

A mechanical version of the Florida alligator's trick to trend of water with equal ease, is one of the United States navy's latest additions.

John Miller Andrews was elevated from the post of deputy prime minister of Northern Ireland to be prime minister, succeeding Viscount Craigavon.

St. Leonard's church, one of London's oldest and a favorite place of worship of Dr. Samuel Johnson, has been virtually destroyed in recent air raids.

Skilled and semi-skilled workers urgently required for restoration of damaged public utility services will be released from British fighting forces, it was disclosed.

Immediate steps will be taken to release internees in Britain who are needed for "work of importance," the British Broadcasting Corporation reported, quoting a statement by Home Secretary Morrison.

An appeal for 50,000 carloads of wheat to be sent from the German-occupied zone of France into the unoccupied zone was made by Pierre Caziot, minister of agriculture.

Egypt began aiding victims of Italian air raids on Alexandria with Italian money. A commission set up under a new decree drew on sequestered Italian funds in Egypt to add to Egyptian relief funds.

Col. His Highness Sir Shri Raj-Jaram Chhatrapati, 43, maharajah of Kolhapur since 1922, died in India. He was a direct descendant of Shivaji the Great, founder of the Maratha empire.

Have Found Way Out

Japanese Will Play Baseball Without Using American Terms

Baseball is a very popular game in Japan. But the alignment of Japan with the Axis and a corresponding cooling of political friendship with the United States has created a bit of a problem for Japanese baseball fans.

The trouble arises mainly from the fact that when they imported the game from the United States, the Japanese also imported the American terms for dealing with it. So how can they continue to play the game and at the same time preserve their national honor?

The Japanese are an ingenious people. They have found a way out. They will still play baseball, we learn, but they will drop the American terms which up to now have been a part of the game. Instead of shouting "play ball," smiling and bowing Japanese umpires will say "Let the contest resume," and instead of "foul," "strike" and "out" dignified Japanese phrases will now split the air.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Hitler Unmasked

Chamberlain's Efforts Proved Real Character Of German Ruler

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that Neville Chamberlain had written him a few weeks before his death saying:

"I will confess to you that never for one moment have I had any doubt that I had to do what I did and when I look back I don't see what more I could have done."

The Archbishop, writing of the Munich settlement in the "Diocesan Gazette and Notes," added:

"His efforts unmasked once and for all the real character and aims of the man and those around him and enabled the people of this country to face the task of resisting his designs with a clear and compelling conscience. . . . None may dare to be criticism of his policy, but no one can doubt it was both courageous and sincere."

The dial telephone system originally was patented in 1892.

MICKIE SAYS—

The Symbol Of England

Westminster Abbey Woven Into Very Soul Of British People

Neville Chamberlain's ashes now rest in Westminster Abbey. Thus he joins the company of the long procession of British warriors, kings, statesmen and poets in the Valhalla of Britain's heroes.

We speak and write often of Westminster Abbey. How many of us realize what it means to British history; how it is woven into the very soul and fibre of the British people?

Founded by the Benedictines, Westminster Abbey dates back nearly 900 years; was built by Edward the Confessor. In the intervening centuries, with all they have brought to the world of convulsion and upheaval, it has stood as the symbol of England. There, from the time of William the Conqueror, every ruler of England, except Edward V., has been crowned. Within its walls are the remains of a long line of queens; of the sailors and soldiers who have made England's past; of the poets who have sung of her greatness. Within it is the tomb of the "Unknown Warrior."

Hitler's barbarians may demolish Westminster Abbey with bombs. They can never destroy what Westminster Abbey symbolizes. Long after Adolf Hitler has passed from memory it will remain a shrine and queue

British Navy Cuts Off Italian Lines Of Communication

London.—The offensive staged by the Mediterranean fleet slipped in the mid as attempt by the Italians to establish their lines of communication with their forces in North Africa, British naval experts suggested.

These experts suggested that the Italian forces rounded off Bardia, with damage to six of the enemy warships, including a battleship, was attempting to patrol a new line of communication, perhaps using French territorial waters off Tunisia, to reach Libya where Marshal Graziani's offensive against Egypt has been stalled for a long time and apparently needs reinforcements and supplies.

Apparently the Italians had not realized that the fleet's hold on the Mediterranean had been so strengthened by the fleet air arm raid on the Italian naval base of Taranto on Nov. 11 that a big force could be used to protect the western Mediterranean as a separate naval entity.

It was evident from the admiralty communique announcing the action off Sardinia that Vice-Admiral Sir James Somerville has a big force under his command at the western end of the Mediterranean. His flag is carried in H.M.S. Renown, 32,000-ton battleship. The commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, Sir Andrew Cunningham, has been operating further east of Greece, Italy and Sicily.

What effect this ability to extend the fleet operations will have eventually on the use of the Mediterranean for British merchant ships which now use the Cape of Good Hope route to reach British garrisons in Egypt and Malta is impossible to say. But if Mussolini's fleet receives many more blows it may be possible to run convoys through Gibraltar.

For weeks the Italians have found it impossible to make steady use of the direct route across the Mediterranean from Brindisi, Brindisi or any other Italian port to Libya.

In the early days of the war the French used the route from the western end of the Mediterranean, leaving the eastern basin to British warships operating out of the naval base at Alexandria. Collapse of French resistance upset this arrangement and other factors combined to make it impossible for the British fleet to keep the whole Mediterranean under control.

But it now is becoming more and more evident day by day that Sir Andrew Cunningham's force has gained a sufficient margin of superiority over the Italian fleet to permit a much wider section of the Mediterranean to be patrolled and guarded, and correspondingly to threaten the life of the commercial sea lanes between Italy and North Africa.

The actions of the admiralty seem to hint that a full dress offensive has been turned on in the hope of knocking the weaker end of the axis out of the war, the sort of offensive urged in commons by former war secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha.

Free French Forces

Troops, Warships And Airmen In Increasing Numbers

London, Eng.—Thirty-five thousand troops, 20 warships in service, 1,000 airmen and 60 merchant ships make up the growing forces of Free French, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the free Frenchmen disclosed in a broadcast.

He spoke "to the people of France" and defined the aims of the free French movement as "firstly to fight; to fight; to help defeat the enemy."

"And in this victory—this certain victory—we free Frenchmen want it to be a French victory," he added. "That's why we want it—to fight together and the empire, even if we should free by force French people who are prevented from doing their duty by the ghastly ambiguity and subservience to rulers of betrayal."

"We have territories in full activity in Africa. French lands and the patriotic and increasing financial resources, sea-power and radio stations," he said, adding that there were "numerous technicians working on armaments."

All this he said was "striking evidence of the growth of the free French movement."

Industrial Production

Shift In Canada's Economy Is Rapidly Approaching

Ottawa.—The shift in Canada's economy from that of a producer of agricultural and primary products to that of a nation capable of turning its natural wealth into the finished materials of war is being accomplished rapidly, Muntions Minister Howe told The Canadian Press.

The minister was commenting on a speech by Arthur Greenwood, minister without portfolio in the British House of Commons, to the effect that the world must expect greater help in this war than in the last because she was being converted into an industrial country.

Taking from the minister's recent broadcast the main points about Physical volume of business, 24; industrial production, 30; manufacturing production, 32, as against 1929 production, 148; textiles, 22; construction, 161.

Largest individual increase in production is shown in cars and trucks, up 294 per cent. Pig iron was up 84, steel ingots and castings 82, lumber and timber 49.

Aside from direction and control of industry, the contribution of the department of munitions and supply in dollars and cents is impossible to estimate now because many industries and finished products was $360,241,000 from July 14, 1939, and Aug. 31, 1940.

During September, contracts were awarded at the rate of $28 a working day, a big increase over previous months. At Nov. 11, Canadian orders were $540,000,000 and British $500,000,000 making a total of $640,000,000 thrown into the war production effort in the nation.

Under this program, many products not formerly manufactured in this country will be produced and some chemicals not before made in Canada, Howe said.

Some new plants already are in production and many more will go into production within the next two or three months. Canada will make almost every type of gun and all modern ammunition. She will manufacture a much wider section of the Mediterranean to be patrolled and guarded, and correspondingly to threaten the life of the commercial sea lanes between Italy and North Africa.

The actions of the admiralty seem to hint that a full dress offensive has been turned on in the hope of knocking the weaker end of the axis out of the war, the sort of offensive urged in commons by former war secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha.

Paul Bredt Dies

Was President Of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers

Calgary.—Paul F. Bredt, of Winnipeg, president of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., and president and managing director of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., died here. He was 57.

An honor graduate in agriculture at the University of Manitoba, a successful practical farmer and for many years a leader in farm organization, Mr. Bredt collapsed shortly after addressing an address to delegates attending the annual convention of the Alberta wheat pool.

Born in Berlin, Germany, Mr. Bredt came with his family to Canada when he was 14 years old. The Bredts settled on a farm near Morris, Manitoba, south of Winnipeg.

After graduating from the University of Manitoba in 1914, he went to Regina where he was secretary-manager of the provincial livestock commissioner for the Saskatchewan government. Within a short time he was named commissioner and held this post until 1919 when he took over a farm at Kenmay, Man., near Brandon.

From the start, Mr. Bredt proved an efficient and capable farmer and in 1926 his agricultural prowess won him a directorship on the board of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and he joined in 1924. In 1931 he was elected president of the Manitoba Pool elevators and he had held that office since.

Does Not Control Luxuries

London.—Lord Woolton, minister of food, said "It's not my business to control luxuries" and declined to take a regulatory interest in the price of eggs and caviar. "That's my business," he said, "to control the price only of those things essential to the life of the nation."

Hitler's spreading of the war to other parts of the world is proof that he has failed to subdue the British Islands and that a new campaign has begun. It's the Evasion of Britain.

Check Nazi Plans

Bulgaria's Refusal To Join The Triple Alliance Engineered By Russia

London.—Russia has checked German plans for a military offensive through the middle east, at least for the time being. Reports from Moscow state great pressure is being given in Russian newspapers to Bulgaria's refusal to join the triple alliance and to the presence in Sofia of a Soviet diplomatic mission. This journalistic display is Stalin's way of making known a Slav victory to the Russian people.

In Bulgaria blackouts are to be discontinued and there is a public display of deep satisfaction that the nation has not been forced into the war. It is beyond reasonable doubt that Russia has guided Bulgaria's policy in recent weeks, when the Germans were struggling to gain Sofia's adhesion to the tri-partite pact.

If the Germans were to force their way through Bulgaria in order to attack Turkey and so try to reach Suez, their difficulties would be increased greatly. Without the cooperation of Bulgaria, the German general staff would have to face the possibility of eventual Russia enmity which might be decisive if the Turk-ish campaign became bogged.

MOVE IN BRITAIN TO SPEED TEMPO OF WAR EFFORT

London.—In the British House of Commons debate over the war outlook, one thing stands out:

Britain, the typical British, wants action, immediate, aggressive action, against his German-Italian foes. Greek success against an Italian wonder have whetted his appetite for victory. Nazi-Fascist bombing of Britain has just made him more determined to hit back hard.

Britons want to be done with defensive warfare and get to the business of getting at whatever could. There is a sinister portent in that for Hitler and Mussolini. It represents the utter failure of months of Nazi applied air terrorism to break British nerves.

Responses from responsible cabinet members to Britain's new parliament has another meaning. It obviously represents a demitic shift in tempo in the British war effort.

The most significant came the statement that an "enormous new call to the colors for British manpower is due to be made between now and next June. From another came personal assurances based on "close examination" that damage inflicted on British war industries by German bombers had not eaten to any serious extent into productive capacity although the factory output had been "retarded."

Britons were told, too, by their purchasing agent in the United States that by next year the flow of American-made weapons would reach proportions to startle Berlin. They were also officially advised that despite German raids on shipping the stream of war-making accessories across the Atlantic had not suffered heavily.

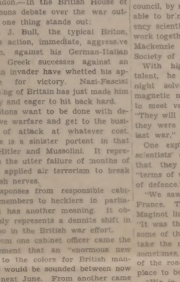
Pieced together these official statements seem to take a definite pattern. They all seem to deal with ways and means of taking the offensive.

For example, what need can there be for a great increase in the fighting forces in Great Britain next year unless it is preparation for offensive action? There are more than 3,000,000 men now under arms in Britain, including the home guard. Calling out middle-aged manpower before and later in the indicated London plan, would suggest that the older classes may take over much of the defense of the homeland, freeing the younger first line army for aggressive action.

Intensifying British pressure for withdrawal of United States aid shortof-war hints at the same thing.

None of these things may mean that Britain's war leaders have set a new 1941 major offensive schedule. They do imply, however, that the leaders see possibilities of a new break in the axis front at a much earlier date than they could have visualized only weeks ago.

Instead of bracing to meet a



THEIR CONFERENCES IMPORTANT

Important conferences between Adolf Hitler, Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, left, and Count Ciano, are expected to be climaxed by a vital announcement of Italian and Spanish collaboration with Germany of a new Balkan setup

CHIEF OF CAN. NAVAL STAFF

REAR ADMIRAL P. W. NELLES

widely advertised axis attack in the Mediterranean, London seems to be eager to capitalize on the Italian rout in Greece by taking the offensive in the east.

Science Aids War

British Scientists Were Prepared When War Came

Washington.— Britain's scientists were prepared when war came to turn their attention overnight from problems of peace to problems of war, said C. J. Mackenzie, president of the Engineering Institute of Canada, adding, "that fact to-day is our brightest hope."

Since the last war, British scientists have maintained a research council, by means of which they were able to bring together in an emergency scientific men in every field to work together in the war effort, Dean Mackenzie told the Washington Society of Engineers.

With highly organized scientific talent, he said, the British over night solved the problem of the magnetic mine" and were prepared to meet various forms of attack. "They will not be surprised again, as they were by poisonous gas in the last war," he said.

Close application of the British scientists' efficiency, he declared, is that they have been thinking in terms of war, rather than in terms of defence.

"We saw the defence complex in France. That is what built the Maginot line," Dean Mackenzie said. "It was the defence complex among some of the British that made them take the middle of the road, and sometimes, as you know, the middle of the road is not a very pleasant place to be in."

"We in Canada thought in terms of defence. We didn't think of war, because we didn't like war. But now we have learned better. We talk of war, not defence. We have found out you have to be potent in offence if you are going to be good in war."

Simple Ceremony

Viscount Rothermere Buried In Berkshire Graveyard

Hamilton, Bermuda. — Viscount Rothermere, who amassed one of Britain's greatest publishing fortunes, was buried simply in a Bermuda graveyard, 3,000 miles from home.

The 72-year-old financial genius who with his brother founded a great chain of newspapers and periodicals, was buried in the presence of only a few persons after a short, unostentatious service at St. Paul's church in Paget parish.

Lord Rothermere died in hospital here. Full body was taken to St. Paul's, where the rector, Archdeacon Henry Marriott, read the service.

The grave was piled high with flowers contributed by cable from many parts of the globe.

Cost Of Registration

Ottawa.—It cost something over 10 cents to record particulars of age, occupation and ability of each of the 7,863,472 people registered in the national registration last August, according to a return tabled in the Commons.

Penalties For Sabotage

Washington.—The senate approved legislation imposing drastic penalties for sabotage in national defence industries or materials.

More Storage Space

May Build Elevator Annexes At Head Of The Lakes

Ottawa.—Pressing needs for additional storage space anticipated when the 1941 wheat crop comes onto the market may result in the construction of extensive elevator annexes at the head of the lakes, according to well informed sources here.

The various elevator companies operating on the prairies were reported to be in negotiation with the object of co-operating in erection of additional storage space at Fort William and Port Arthur. It would be of a temporary nature similar to annexes already constructed across the prairies at country elevators.

Providing the additional storage space would be private ventures, the federal government having no direct connection with the undertaking.

Wishful Thinking

Berlin.—Robert Ley, leader of the Nazi labor front, predicted today that the German people should win the war "German deed will put it's wife and three or four children into a bungalow and the Fuehrer and reich's auto roads from Klagenfurt to Narvik." Klagenfurt is near the Yugoslav frontier in southeastern Europe, and Narvik is above the Arctic circle in northern Norway.

Hostile To Axis

London.—Citizens of the port of Brest in occupied France are so pro-British in sentiment they are throwing "V" signs at Germans and insulting Italians, according to a report by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

BRITAIN LOOKS TO CANADA FOR ARMS SUPPLIES

London.—Arthur Greenwood, member of the war cabinet told the commons that Britain's output of war material "is not enough" and that the government hopes to make North America "the great arsenal." He said that with that aim in view he had made to the United States "a clean breast" of Britain's troubles.

The minister without portfolio in the Churchill government spoke before an attentive house of commons as chairman of the committee directing the nation's economic war policy. The debate brought some of the sharpest criticism of the government since it was formed last May.

Mr. Greenwood said Canada's help in the production campaign was "great in the last war "because we have taken the bold step of trying to convert for an indefinite period our plant. The flow of supplies from Canada is "valuable in quality and quantity and will continue to increase as new units of production come into operation."

Facing critics who complained of shortcoming in fields from labor to employment policies to military strategy, Mr. Greenwood thus summed up the position:

"I do not minimize our difficulties, but I do not think the picture is altogether gloomy, although the situation is not one which we like to see.

"It is true, as the prime minister said recently, that we are far from being fully armed and, so long as that remains the case, there will be increasing calls for further effort."

But, he went on:

"We are co-operating now with the United States in order that our joint needs shall be met with the least possible delay and in the most effective way and that we shall get that higs priority that we undoubtedly need."

Leslie Hore-Belisha, former war secretary, expressed dissatisfaction.

"No doubt," he said, the United States will do all it could to help—but they are not in the war and only a seventh of their production is devoted to munitions and we should not base our hopes entirely on what we can get from that country.

"We should rely on ourselves!"

"The real remedy is to knock Italy out of the war," he said. "The Greeks have opened the way. This is our great opportunity."

"Until the whole resources of the nation—men, women and property—are mobilized for the prosecution of the war we cannot hope to defeat Germany."

Emanuel Shinwell, Labor, accused the government in the commons of timidity, over-optimism and failure to face the fact that the dice of war are heavily loaded against us."

It was better to bring the people sharply up against the realities of our position.

Mr. Hore-Belisha also declared: "Unemployment at this most critical moment of our history appears to be increasing."

"Had we applied conscription of labor in the manner suggested," Ernest Bevin, labor minister, answered, "we should have made direct for defeat. Compulsion does not give the desired result."

The whole industrial field was in "chaos" when he took office, Mr. Bevin added, but now "tasks show we are making, in spite of bombing and everything else, a great increase in new industrial output and that increase is being maintained."

Plan To Establish Another News Service For C. B. C. Stations

C.B.C. Report

Fees From Radio License Amount To $1,986,605

Ottawa.—The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in its annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940, reported income of $3,752,091 and expenditures at $3,498,071, having a net operating surplus of $253,909.

License fees provided $2,906,605. Other income was given as: Commercial broadcasting, $700,867; subsidiary hook-ups, $72,653; miscellaneous, $74,485, and a grant for the royal visit of $47,449.

Expenditures were listed as: Programs, $1,130,655; station network, $1,130,655; station network engineering operations, $610,482; administration, $162,939; commercial, $108,119; press and information, $63,596; interest on loans, $23,837, and $316,274 for depreciation.

During the year the C.B.C. presented 3,889 different broadcasts which occupied a period of 10,473 broadcasting hours or an average of more than 28½ hours of broadcasting a day. This compares with 18,810 broadcasts occupying 7,020 hours for an average of 19¼ hours a day in 1938-39.

Greeks Are Grateful

Leaders Thank British Air Marshal For R.A.F.'s Assistance

Cairo, Egypt.— Air Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore returned to Cairo after inspecting British air force operations in Greece and conferring with Premier John Metaxas and Gen. Alexander Papagos. He also was received by King George. He expressed satisfaction with the way the airmen had adapted themselves to new conditions on short notice. He said Greek leaders thanked him for the R.A.F.'s assistance.

Canada's Steel Production

Ottawa.—Operating at 52½ per cent. of capacity, Canadian steel furnaces reached a record production for the month of October in the opinion of statistics reported. Production of steel ingots and castings totalled 186,091 tons, compared with 164,534 previous month and 149,890 in the same month last year.

Arrested by Nazis

Basel, Switzerland.— Eighteen Alsatians have been sent to German concentration camps says the Strasbourg Neutenschrichten, because they had shown "irreverence by words and gestures" to Nazi Germany. The report was published under German censorship in the Alsatian capital.

Mails Lost At Sea

Ottawa. — Post office authorities, commenting on a report from London that mails from Great Britain to Canada posted between Oct. 18 and Oct. 23, have been lost, said they presumed the mail was lost aboard the Canadian steamship Beaverford.

Ottawa.—Plans for the establishment of a national news service prepared and edited by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's staff have been approved by the board of governors, a statement issued by Gladstone Murray, general manager, said. The statement follows:

The board of governors of the CBC has given final approval to the plans for establishment on Jan. 1 of a national news service prepared and edited by the CBC staff. The national news service will be carried by all CBC stations and in addition by all private stations needed to extend coverage throughout the country. The service will be available to all other private stations desiring it. No advertising will be permitted, the service will be entirely sustaining.

The CBC is setting up a radio news compilation staff with Dan Mac-Arthur of Toronto as chief editor. The staff will prepare news bulletins at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax for use without cost during sponsorship over CBC stations and such other stations as request them.

The operation of its news service without charge is a continuation of the public service policy adopted by The Canadian Press toward radio in 1933. Until 1930, The Canadian Press prepared a bulletin service at its own expense. From July 1, 1930, until the present CBC has paid the cost of compilation of news bulletins by Canadian Press staff men.

"In lining up his staff, Mr. MacArthur is relying upon the experience of The Canadian Press in this field gained over the last seven years," Mr. Murray said. "The cooperation of the management of The Canadian Press in the transfer of this shift over to the CBC compiling staff at the year-end has been admirable and invaluable."

The chief editor of the CBC National News Service has almost 20 years of experience in newspaper and publicity work. He served five years on the staff of the Toronto Globe in the 20's and more recently was five years with the Canadian Publishing Company. Prior to his appointment he was Ontario representative of the CBC in its press and information department. He is a son of the later Peter McArthur, noted Canadian writer and journalist.

The new service will mark the disappearance from the air of "The Canadian Press News" which has been carried by Canadian stations for a decade over the CBC network. From Jan. 1, the CBC bulletins will be prepared from the world-wide news service of The Canadian Press and its allies, and from other news sources if the CBC so decides.

Under the contract, the CBC agrees to emit its news bulletins over nine CBC-owned stations and 25 privately-owned stations. All privately-owned stations desiring to put out material for national coverage will receive the service free of charge. Any other stations may receive the service at no other expense than wire-line cost.

Labor Must Prepare To Make Sacrifices To Aid War Effort

Ottawa.—A lengthening of the standard working week from 44 to 48 hours "or even higher" now must be considered in Canada since wartime industrial production has reached the point where a general labor shortage approaches, the labor minister, Hon. N. A. McLarty, asserted in the House of Commons.

"We have reached the point at which, instead of planning to spread the work, we are actually seeking workers to man our rapidly expanding war industries," he said.

"With the distressing news concerning have wrought by enemy action in such centres as Coventry, Birmingham, Bristol and Southampton still ringing in our ears and with the realization of shipping admitting that sinkings are going on at a greater rate than replacements, I suggest that this is no time for us to be thinking of maintaining standards which do not take into account the urgency of the situation."

He said the only excuse for asking the temporary relinquishing of certain standards which labor established over the years was "if we must win the war—and sacrifice is unavoidable."

If the working week was lengthened, it should not be made "extraordinarily long," Mr. McLarty said, because experience showed that beyond certain limits, fatigue more than offset any production advantage gained by longer hours.

"The present working week is short of the point at which fatigue becomes a factor and it may be found desirable to progressively lengthen the working week as the available labor supply diminishes," he said. The sacrifice involved would be largely offset by increasing industrial efficiency, work and long working hours, and by controls against undue increases in living costs.

It had been urged upon the government that it should order labor to do certain things in the matter of wages or hours, he said.

"There might be conceived some circumstances in which the government might be required to take such action," Mr. McLarty said. "But those circumstances do not exist today. What labor is looking for is the assurance that sacrifices it has made that abundantly clear.

"Dealing as we are with a cooperative body, why should such action be necessary. That is the wrong way.

"The right way is to assume that at this time of crisis labor's way and, that being so, that labor, organized and unorganized, is willing to contribute its maximum effort in this critical hour.

"It involves a definite consultation with labor, a testing-out of the viewpoint of labor. The use of the big stick is unnecessary when we are engaged in a common purpose."

The minister cited two specific examples of labor's co-operative attitude in the lengthening of the standard work week.

Local 253 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Toronto had lengthened its work week to 48 hours for the duration of the crisis. Regina carpenters in Local 1867 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had offered to work 60 hours a week on government war work at the regular wage rate. 2358

A Long, Hard Road, But Final Victory Has Never Been In Doubt

Percy J. Philip, Ottawa correspondent of the New York Times, began his address to the Toronto Empire Club recently with the flat statement he was sure Britain would win the war, but he added: "It is going to be a very long, grim business."

Mr. Philip, for 20 years head of the Times' North bureau before he went to Ottawa, said there still is "a long hard road in front of us until we can rid the world of this nightmare in which we are all living and restore decency and freedom.

"We are going to have many heartbreaks and sorrows. We are going to have to be very patient."

"But when we feel impatient and despondent I want you to think of those other peoples who have already lost the war—of those Poles and Danes and Dutch people and Belgians and Norwegians and French who are living, starving and still resisting under the heel of the Nazi oppressor. . . . Let us thank God daily that we are still free."

Mr. Philip, a Briton, said Hitler has announced that he is "the toughest leader the world has ever known" and it was probably true.

"He is the toughness of the deformed—the badly deformed," he continued, "and he is surrounded by tough men—Goering, Himmler, Hess, Goebbels and all the rest of the Nazi bandits.

"He is followed by tough men . . . territory tough. They are worth fighting and beating."

Then Mr. Philip said he would let his audience in on a secret—Hitler's followers were all tough; there was a weak streak in the rank and file, the weak streak of a subject people.

"But we Britishers, Canadians, Australians, Afrikanders and New Zealanders are all tough enough," he said, "from Prime Minister Churchill down to the little Cockney children who brag to each other that the bomb that fell in their street was the biggest ever."

Mr. Philip said he had found a tendency to ascribe the fall of France to "fifth column work and treachery," but he believed the French were "wicked, absolutely and completely licked" in May and June. In the confusion of it all a few men seized the government and made an armistice with the Germans because they believed that Britain, too, would fall within a few weeks.

Pierre Laval was the man who persuaded Marshal Petain, the hero of Verdun, to vote at Bordeaux against continuing the war. Laval was "sacrifice the last shred of his own and his country's honor and independence to satisfy his hatred of the British and his cock-eyed belief in himself as a great statesman."

"The French may have been overwhelmed but they aren't beaten. They may have been compelled to lay down their arms but they aren't conquered.

"And we shall there will never stop at sea or on the war without the sympathy of the invaded peoples without the possibility of their ultimate revolt."

Mr. Philip told a dream that had come to him twice during the past year or so—he was at the Berchtesgaden retreat. He watched Hitler open the drawer of a desk, pull out a revolver and raise it to his temple, and "then of course I woke up—one always does in dreams just before the bang comes.

"Now, I don't believe much in dreams or omens, but I do believe in subconscious foresight and I am telling you of this dream quite seriously because I believe that it will be in that way this war will end."

Talked To Duke

Saskatchewan Soldier Had Interesting Time In Ireland

Pte. Isaac Borgford of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps was visiting the Ulster parliament buildings when Duke of Kent arrived with the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Craigavon.

The Duke of Abercorn and Lord Craigavon chatted with Borgford from Leslie, Sask., and then the Duke of Abercorn presented him to the Duke of Kent, who shook hands cordially.

"Where do you come from?" the Duke of Kent asked. "Saskatchewan, sir," Borgford replied. The duke, saying farewell, wished him the best of luck.

Borgford afterwards explained he was on leave and decided to visit Belfast. He was in an omnibus when a lady told him he should see the parliament houses. "It was lucky I did," he added.

Will Be Some Job

The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, Moscow, will be moved 300 yards to make room for a wide square in front of the Palace of the Soviets. The building weighs 50,000 tons and needs 20 miles of rail for the moving.

The Friesian cow, the Percheron horse, and the merino sheep are the only principal types of livestock not originated in the British Isles.

Switzerland shipped 141,605 wrist watches to the United States last year.

Norway's Fighting Flag

Now Flies Over Barracks For Norse Airmen In Toronto

The Royal Canadian Air Force ensign and the Norwegian fighting flag wave proudly side by side on identical flag poles at Toronto's "Little Norway." The new flag was hoisted in an impressive opening ceremony attended by highest Canadian and Norwegian civil and military authorities.

Gen. William Steffens, commander-in-chief of Norwegian armed forces in Canada, Air Vice Marshal Lloyd S. Breadner, chief of staff of Canada's air force, and scores of officials from Montreal, Ottawa, New York and Washington took part.

Meanwhile 11 Norwegian planes flying in tight formation swept overhead. With a unit Norwegians they dived to within 25 feet of the roofs of the newly erected barracks.

The men who left Norway in twos and threes, in open boats, or captured German bombers, men who had ships blown from beneath their feet, men who in little groups of a dozen or so held back German hordes with machine-guns and old style rifles had arrived.

Gen. Steffens marched into the "Little Norway" barracks enclosure at the foot of Bathurst street, opposite the island airport, followed by the other officers. Royal Canadian Air Force men were drawn up on the left, Norwegians on the right, a military band, while members of the Royal Norwegian Army Air Force and the Royal Norwegian Naval Air Force formed the west arm.

Showed His Courage

Thomas Carlyle Rewrote Great Book After Manuscript Was Destroyed

When Thomas Carlyle had finished the first volume of his monumental work "French Revolution," he entrusted the manuscript to his friend, John Stuart Mill, for criticism. One night, several weeks later, Mill came home, trembling, burst in upon the author with the dreadful information that a careless maid, thinking the manuscript but a bundle of waste paper, had used the whole of it, save for a few charred sheets, to start a fire.

Though inwardly weeping, Carlyle concealed his feelings, while he sought to console and comfort the friend who had brought him the distraught friend had departed did the poor writer give way to his profoundest grief.

Wreichedly in need of revenue from his writing, he set resolutely about the task of writing the volume. But in this endeavor he faced a terrible handicap. As he had finished each chapter of the original manuscript he had destroyed the notes in preliminary relief, believing he would never need them again. Now he would be compelled to write the book from memory facts, ideas and expressions which had long since been dismissed.

But he was equal to the occasion. Carlyle ordered a fresh supply of paper, and, turning to his diary, wrote: "It is as if my invisible schoolmaster had torn my head off and given me a new one," By Hon. Angus Macdonald.

Vocational Training

Resolution Forwarded To Government Asking That Action Be Taken

The Ontario Vocational Guidance Association has forwarded a resolution to Prime Minister King and to all premiers, ministers of labor, and ministers of education in Canada recommending immediate provision for vocational training of "youth in school, the unemployed, the misplaced and the maladjusted workers." The resolution also asks the Dominion Government to provide accurate information about occupational trends in Canada and to establish a close liaison between government employment services and vocational training services.

Meals Being Provided

Britain's Richer People Aid Those Who Have Lost Homes

Some families of Britain's upper class an, the passing rich are using part of the funds the income tax has left them to establish stopping dinners for the less fortunate near London cities that have appeared to be the first to feel the bombers' menace.

Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, and various royal domains followed suit—the ministry at Lambeth Palace, Queen Mary's house at the Duchy of Cornwall at Kennington Cross.

Lord Woolton later visited that in Lambeth and the organizer of the kitchen thus reported in The Times of London:

Lord Woolton was very pleased with what he saw here and he hoped that we would extend our service by providing hot meals, soup, tea and sandwiches to people coming out of the shelters. We shall start this as soon as possible.

"People living in the neighborhood and others who have been bombed out of their homes and are staying in the shelters will be given meals and take them away. We also do quite a number of meals for workers in the district."

A Lucky Move

The members of one London family are alive to-day because they were so "fed up" with dampness in their private, backyard air raid shelter they decided to sleep in their house one night. During the night, a German bomb scored a direct hit on their shelter, destroying it.

Londoners are becoming accustomed to a new sound—the forlorn burning of burglar alarms behind broken windows. Nobody has time to turn them off!

Dainty Gift That's Soon Crocheted

Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Fill Basket With Flower Medallions Crocheted Separately

COPR. 1939, WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

PATTERN 6832

This basket of posies, so easily crocheted in string (the flowers are a medallion repeated and joined) makes a chair set that every housewife would welcome as a gift. It's made of string and that's so inexpensive. Pattern 6832 contains instructions for set; illustration of it and stitches, materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Language Of The Sea

Landsman Makes Many Errors When Talking To Sailors

It was no wonder the salt of Cobourg, Ont., got a bit hot around the neck when a girl asked him which end of the boat to get off at—back or front. She made two mistakes according to the language of the sea, or even of the Great Lakes. If a real sailor talks of a boat he means a rowboat or one of those toys children sail on lakes. And of course the front part of a ship is fore and the back part is aft.

And don't refer to stairs if you are going up or down to the cabin, or if you are inviting to look around from the bridge. They are the companionway and the companion ladder.

The commonest error of all made by landlubbers is to say one sailed on the So-and-So. No seafaring man ever says he sailed on this or that ship. He sails "in" a ship. By that little word alone you can always tell a sailor from a landsman.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The British Flag

Will Ever Be Flying Free And Sheltering Liberty

The whole of Britain is under attack now, but in our own time she and her Dominions will take the offensive. They are on the offensive even now. For our gallant airmen are carrying the war to the heart of enemy countries, and to the territories which Germany has conquered, and our incomparable fleet still commands the seas. Her soldiers at Dunkerque have proven their quality. We shall see Britain triumphant, and long after the name of Hitler has become nothing but an unpleasant memory, the same flag, which now waves over disordered heaps of crumbled brick and stone and mortar, will be flying freely and proudly in the airs of Heaven, sheltering liberty and justice and freedom and truth in its benevolent folds.

That is the lesson of the flag flying over the ruins of British homes. —By Hon. Angus Macdonald.

Hatley Park

B.C. Estate To Be Site Of New Naval Academy

Hatley Park, disclosed at Victoria to be the site of Canada's new naval academy, is a 600-acre estate which cost its owners, the late Hon. James Dunsmuir, about $4,000,000. It has been unoccupied save for caretakers since the death of Mrs. Dunsmuir in 1937.

The mansion with a huge Norman tower and dozens of panelled rooms, was completed in 1908. Prior to Mr. Dunsmuir's death in 1922, he entertained there the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, Lord and Lady Willingdon, Lord and Lady Byng and other notables.

The main floor of the mansion houses a dining-room, drawing-room, library, den, morning-room and billiard room. On the next floor are a dozen bedrooms and bathrooms and a wing for bachelor guests. On the third floor is a ball-room.

A formal Italian garden adjoins the house and Japanese and French gardens have been landscaped elsewhere. Six miles of private roads wind through the estate.

All one time Hatley Park had a staff of more than 100 men. Mr. Dunsmuir raised purebred cattle and maintained a dairy.

Mr. Dunsmuir built the estate after serving as premier and lieutenant-governor of British Columbia.

A Typical Swashbuckler

Captain Of Free French Warship Domine Is Picturesque Figure

The most picturesque naval commander is Captain de la Porte des Vaux, who commands the Free French warship Domine, fired on by the Germans manning the Dakar forts. Several members of his crew were killed and wounded. Captain de la Porte des Vaux is the typical swashbuckler or "brugadocio" who was to be found, ready to a fight. His wounds are so many that he has ceased to count them, says a writer in the Daily Sketch. Three ships in which he was serving were mined or torpedoed early this year, first in Norway and then at Dunkirk. He not only fought in the Naval forces at Dunkirk, but also landed marines who helped to cover the positions of the soldiers retiring. When the ship cap at a rakish angle, he is dark, bronzed, weather-beaten and scarred. He hails from Clemenceau's country, the Vendee, and is a member of the noted aristocratic family that has produced illustrious fighting men. It was he who gave to his crew some weeks ago the famous order of the day which was privately commended by Mr. Churchill.

London's loss of civilian life during three months of bombing was nearly half as many again as all the soldiers who were killed in three years of the South African war.

National Park Visitors

Riding Mountain In Manitoba Now Ranks Second To Banff In Popularity

Canada's national parks enjoyed their greatest summer tourist season this year. Figures released by the Department of Mines and Resources, which administers the national parks, show that a total of 1,041,360 persons visited the parks during the seven-month period ended October 31, 1940, compared with 875,774 in the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 165,586. The only other year in which tourist travel to Canada's national parks exceeded a million was in 1937-38 when the attendance totalled 1,068,690.

Banff National Park, in the heart of the Rockies, continued to be the most popular of the parks, attracting a total of 224,307 visitors during the period under review, an increase of 47,834 over the seven months ended October 31, 1939. Travel to Jasper National Park adjoining Banff on the north, reached unprecedented heights with a total of 90,054 visitors, an increase over last year of 68,016. This marked upswing in travel to Jasper is attributed to the opening of the new Banff-Jasper Highway, which provides a direct motor route between Banff and Jasper. Yoho National Park, adjoining Banff Park on the west, registered a marked gain with a total of 107,362 as against 80,039 last year, and Kootenay National Park, adjoining both Banff and Yoho, had 72,027 visitors compared with 67,061. The opening of the Big Bend Highway, which completes the western section of the Trans-Canada Highway, and provides motorists from the Pacific Coast with a direct Canadian route to the Rockies, was a contributing factor to the increased travel to the mountain parks from the west, while the popularity of the all-paved route from the International Boundary through Waterton Lakes National Park to Banff is reflected in the increased travel through the east gate of Banff Park. Waterton Lakes Park attracted 74,148, which visitors compared with 69,527 last year, and the attendance at the most westerly of Canada's national parks, Mount Revelstoke, was up slightly with 7,440 visitors.

East of the mountain parks Elk Lake National Park, famed as a wild animal preserve, attracted 40,037 visitors.

Increased travel to the so-called private parks is also reported. Visitors to Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan numbered 30,090, an increase of almost 10 per cent. while at Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba the attendance totalled 162,230, a gain of 33,384. Riding Mountain ranks second only to Banff in popularity.

Two Are Profitable

Honeybee And Silkworm Only Insects Domesticated By Man

According to National Nature News, only two species of insects, of the hundreds of thousands of kinds of insects known in the world, of which 75,000 kinds flourish in North America and 9,500 kinds are injurious to man, are insects each in number most, if not all, the living groups of living organisms in species and kinds and they destroy other people, animals and plants. It costs America more than one and one-half billion dollars annually to support the insects helping themselves to our property. Man has domesticated only two insects so far for his own profit—the honeybee and the silkworm.

Insects are man's greatest competitor for success, prosperity and health because they kill our animals, spread disease germs and destroy our crops and other property. Research is now under way by people here and abroad to find methods of controlling the insects that distribute disease germs that have been killed in all our wars.

Like humans and other mammals, monkeys have two sets of teeth—the temporary milk teeth, and the so-called permanent teeth which replaces them.

Careful Planning Necessary To Produce Desired Results Under The P.F.R.A. Work

Substitutes Being Increased

Swedes Baking Grass Bread And Dutch Using Horse Meat

Frenchmen read in the Lyons daily "Nouvelliste" that "no one need be distressed by rationing because 200 years ago no one ate sugar, potatoes or coffee."

And the French housewife during the last three months has been advised over Paris wave lengths as follows:

"Horse can be pickled, and it is a good scheme to buy horse, as it is not rationed . . . coffee will not be composed of pure coffee but of one-third coffee and two-thirds ersatz. Grape pips are useful in the coffee-pot . . . butter or meat substitutes can be replaced with the skimmings off meat soup."

The Dutch are in a similar predicament. Over the Netherlands radio was broadcast a recipe dealing with the preparation of horse-meat hash. Over the radio of Swedish Lapps Nyheter announced: "Grass which used to be dried for use as concentrated cattle fodder is now to be used for baking. The bread tastes good though the green color puts people off buying it."

The Norwegian radio made this statement: "We can all do our bit by gathering wild berries," the speaker said. "The amount of sugar we will be able to import will be insignificant, and by picking wild berries we can help reduce the shortage."

Danish farm commentator, speaking from Copenhagen, said something similarly: "If the population lives chiefly on vegetables instead of on animal products, these northern countries will be able not only to supply themselves but also to contribute to the maintenance of the German people."

Distortions abroad of statements made here are often responsible for the amusement of John Bull and his wife, who like to laugh when things are funniest.

Food Minister Lord Woolton, referring to the effect of fire and bombs on the nation's food stocks, said in a talk recently: "The extent of the damage is at most not more than could be made up if the population ate what they would gu without one meal."

According to the British food minister, a Zeeden announcer reported a German the next day: "Every English population has to do without some 46,000,000 meals."

Now Minister of the Italian home broadcast went the German version one better: "The British food minister declared that the British henceforth will have to renounce one of their meals."

Shells From Australia

Small Arms Factories Boosting Supplies Required By Empire Guns

British Hurricane, Spitfire and Defiant fighters are using machine-gun ammunition made in Australian small arms factories.

British bombers will soon be using Australian-made bombs to blast to oblivion Nazi pocket battleships, destroyers are using Australian-made depth charges to defeat the lurking menace of Nazi undersea craft in the North Sea and the Atlantic, and to shatter Italian submarines in the Mediterranean.

Australian-made shells are being used by our own and British fighting ships to shell Italian vessels.

Thousands of rifles, rounds of small arms ammunition and machine guns made in factories in the Commonwealth are being used by the A.I.F. in Palestine, by the forces of India, New Zealand and the colonies, and by the three fighting services of England.

Every mainland State is joining in the production of munitions and Tasmania will also be taking an important part.

The value of Australian output of munitions in 1937-38 was about £2,000,000. Figures relating to the present output have not been issued, but they would make this total seem insignificant.

Immigration Regulations

American Paper Refers To The Council In Force

It has always seemed absurd that this country should apply to Canada and Canadians the immigration regulations which it adopts with respect to the rest of the world. A very special relationship exists between the two, based on a community of ideals and language, a common background of race and pioneer development and a traditional amity which has been signalized for more than a century in an unfortified border.

Why should there ever be more than a nominal formality in admitting a Canadian to American territory, and now especially when the two nations are bound together in what amounts to a defensive alliance? —New York Herald Tribune.

If Sherman three-quarters of a century ago said war was hell, what would he call it now, with all its additional ghastly horror?

Any measure of success that has marked the work under the Prairie Rehabilitation Act is not a matter of happy chance but the result of well-planned and carefully executed scheme. At first glance, the scheme in its wide ramifications might have appeared to have been beyond the scope of human endeavour. So many things had to be done: Among these were the removal of families from the low rainfall areas to more fertile districts of Western Canada; the establishment of new homes; the creation of water conservation, shelter belts, ranching areas, live stock breeding, preventing of soil drifting and other cultural practices, and the rehabilitation of drought areas into rich green pastures—to mention only a few of the problems to be faced—all were tackled with skill and enthusiasm, so that now the rehabilitation work in Western Canada ranks as one of the largest and most successful undertakings ever accomplished in Canada.

Some light is thrown as to how this came about in a recent address by George Spence, Director of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation, Regina, Sask., to the American Railway Development Association in Washington, D.C. Executive responsibility is entrusted to heads of branches engaged in different activities. Years of service, Experience and a working knowledge of the problems confronting them are looked upon as special qualifications. Men who fill these responsible positions in the administration. As much of the work is in the scientific field, the heads of the specialists of one kind or another are employed in the different branches of the service. For example, in the Land Use Utilization Branch, the field staffs are headed by qualified engineers and specialists in irrigation; Land Classification Branch, the services of soil experts are enlisted; and practical agriculturists capable of observing and reporting on results obtained from remedial measures taken to deal with the problem in a given locality are also employed.

It will be seen, therefore, that the greatest care is taken to secure and maintain a staff well equipped with scientific and technical knowledge, and fortified with a background of practical experience. In combining the scientific with the practical in this way, the best results are obtained and the best all-round service given to the public. It is safe to affirm, said Mr. Spence, that such a representative group of experienced and trained personnel can be depended upon to recommend projects that are both sound and practical. And so it has been proved.

Must Be Clearly Marked

Type Of Fabric Hse To Be Designated As Required By Empire

If sheer stockings are sold as "silk" in Canada from now on it's a safe bet they're made of the genuine cocoon factories.

British bombers will soon be using Australian-made bombs to blast to oblivion Nazi pocket battleships, destroyers are using Australian-made depth charges to defeat the lurking menace of Nazi undersea craft in the North Sea and the Atlantic, and to shatter Italian submarines in the Mediterranean.

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Needs Help Again

Italy had to receive assistance from Britain in the last war in order to keep in the fight; and now she will have to receive help from Germany to remain in this one. Is this why Hitler wouldn't let Italy enter the struggle until he thought he had victory within his grasp? It seems that the best way Mussolini can help any nation is to fight against it.

Trees Are Moving

There are more horse races in United States in a year than there are race horses. There are more farmers than wheat, and that goes for the horses and the people who bet on them.

Some of the best things in the world are those to which we are so accustomed that they remain unnoticed.

Belgium contains 9,370 miles of railways.

2388

PROMINENT MIDLAND CITY TARGET FOR NAZI BOMBS

The huge industrial city of Birmingham is the latest target for Nazi bombing planes. Hundreds of tons of bombs have been dropped on the city in an effort to wreck the armament and supply plants in the vicinity.

"THIS HAS THE VITAL FOOD VALUES THAT MY FAMILY NEEDS"

Our two Nabisco Shredded Wheat dies a balance, just a spoon or more of milk, sugar to taste—and you have a breakfast that's in order for a day's morning appetite! But that's only half the story. In this one delicious dish, you supply your family with four cereal needs: Three Vitamins (A, B, and C), Iron, Calcium, Phosphorus, Carbohydrates and Protein!

Leading Canadian health authorities agree that "whole grain cereals" are an essential "protective" food to peace and war. Nabisco Shredded Wheat, is a "whole grain cereal"—100% pure whole wheat—with all the rich, inner flavour of Nature's finest cereal grain. Serve this nourishing, low cost, morning meal to your family regularly.

THE CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, LTD., Niagara Falls, Canada

LOOK FOR THIS FAMILIAR PACKAGE AT YOUR FOOD STORE

MADE IN CANADA—OF CANADIAN WHEAT

Churchill Analysis

The Man Who Can Reveal The National Spirit Of The Nation

He is a voluminous writer and an admirable journalist. Accustomed to preparing his speeches with care he puts the same skill into his writing, and the same eloquence, too. He is not to be regarded as a writer of model English; for his style is flamboyant and aimed too cunningly at effect.

What it is that gives his wireless talks so strong an appeal? Most people regard them as the best tonic of the war. He speaks with assurance, frankly, and with studied unreserve. There is an air of indiscretion combined with authority. There is no touch of self-apology. He employs oratorical skill subdued to the medium of the microphone.

But while these qualities help to make the talks successful, what puts them in the first class is something else; throughout, there is more than is expressed in actual words, a tone of conviction, of indomitable purpose, of certainty, as though the cause were already won. This is not boastfulness, though he does boast, nor is it arrogance, though he is arrogant; it is something the voices of hardly any of our other politicians have, and certainly none who speak for other nations. Hitler least of all.

It is something characteristically English, a quality instantly recognized, the sign of the peculiar quality of our national spirit. The same tone is to be heard throughout England distinguished in common speech, and echoed in the daily talk of men and women. This is the tone responsive to Churchill so so eager; he utters what the ordinary man thinks in accents that the ordinary man recognizes to be true. — London Reader's News.

A Tragic Letter

Tells Of Conditions In France Under German Occupation

Dated July 30 and signed merely "Frenchwoman," there is a tragic letter in the New York Times from "Southwestern France. In the unoccupied area." Obviously it never passed either French or German censors.

"In France," says Frenchwoman, "they only say what the Germans authorize them to say." The civilian population deals with the Germans only through necessity, says the writer, and she speaks bitterly of the "villainies" committed daily by the invaders.

"You have been told they feed the civilians. That is a lie. On the contrary they steal all our provisions and send them to Germany."

Of this she gives two instances from her personal knowledge. Thirty tons of chocolate had arrived at Bordeaux, consigned to a dealer in Frenchwoman's town. The Germans confiscated the shipment and sent it to Gerr iny. They did the same thing with a large shipment of butter for the same town.

And systematic plundering of unhappy France is not confined to food. Here is another side:

"Many people we know who went back home in the occupied zone found their houses—those which were not destroyed—emptied of all personal linens, shirts, suits, etc. Only sheets were left. The cooking utensils were taken away, and all the food reserve also. Many were surprised to find German families settled in their homes. They say the English are hurting them so much by their air raids that the Germans of West Germany are being moved into France."

For Petain and his compainsant government Frenchwoman has extreme contempt and hatred. "They make Petain," she writer, "sign every paper they want. They make him say whatever they want, and how they want it said. They make the laws and our government merely executes their mandate. Our government does nothing and proposes nothing without first asking their advice."

Of "Frenchwoman's" home, an industrial city, she paints a grim picture. Large reserves of gasoline were stolen by the Germans and sent away—today all over for the transportation of food. All the factories are closed. "The German airplanes ride at our expense. They fly very low over our roofs, so that we can see them. They cannot see or hear us."

In the city they are at the leading hotels in civilian clothes.

The officers walk through the town. They are taken to them. They do not talk ot us."

"We have confidence in England," she writes. "Only a victory for England will save us. If she wins France will soon be on her feet. This is why those cowards while they are here eat all our possessions away."

Undoubtedly all the occupied countries have been looted for the benefit of Germany and thoroughness—the Germans do not propose to starve in the coming winter, no matter how much hardship may fall on others in Europe.

The hope for all of them is in Britain. Nothing but British victory, they know, can restore freedom to Europe, and that restoration will come about. That hateful Nazi system, built on slavery and force, can not endure.—Ottawa Journal.

Australia's Warships

Prime Minister Announces Construction Of 50 Is Being Started

Prime Minister Menzies announced at Melbourne that 50 naval vessels are to be built in Australia "to defend shipping from submarines and aircraft and mines." It is planned to complete the ships by next year. Seven shipyards now engaged in naval construction are to be augmented by others. The new craft are to be of Australian design, manned by Australians and named after Australian towns.

Command Of Seas

British Export Trade Has Been Maintained In All Parts Of The World

Harcourt Johnstone, secretary of the overseas trade department, said in a review that "after 12 months of war, Britain is still delivering the goods to her overseas customers and she will carry on in the second year as she has done in the first."

"Our command of the seas, the ability to provide shipping, and special allocation by the government of raw materials for export, and the limitation of home consumption, are all ensuring the maintenance of our export trade side by side with the intensification of our munitions output," he said.

British export trade has been maintained with all parts of the world outside the territories occupied by the enemy, he added. German bogus offers to South American countries to deliver goods in September and October, "when Britain has been defeated," cut no ice in the face of solid British achievements.

"The facts are that there is no sign of a single German ship delivering a single bale of goods anywhere across the seven seas," he said. "The Nazi flag has been driven from the seas while our flag flies everywhere.

"Typical of vile Nazi propaganda are the fanciful German stories of Lancashire having been put out of action by air raids. Lancashire has given the answer with increased cotton production. During the first three weeks of August—normally a slack time for seasonal reasons—Lancashire's cotton industry delivered 55,000 bales a week, compared with a weekly average of 51,000 bales for the whole of last year."

GEMS OF THOUGHT

CIRCUMSTANCES

Whatever happens in the world, let us sing and say: We will wait while the Lord will do.—Martin Luther.

I endeavor to subdue circumstances to myself, and not myself to circumstances.—Horace.

At all times and under all circumstances, overcome evil with good. Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for it wherever you are.—Mary Baker Eddy.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.—Pascal.

The height of human wisdom is to bring our tempers down to our circumstances and to make a calm weight of the circumstances of the greatest storm without.—Defoe.

Calm Soul of all things, make it mine

To feel, amid the city's jar,
That there abides a peace of thine
Man did not make and cannot mar.
—Matthew Arnold.

Awarded Flying Cross

Calgary Aviator Receives Recognition For Bravery

Acting Flt. Lt. Sidney Robert Gibbs, born at Calgary in 1916, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross after an exploit in which he destroyed three Heinkels and damaged five others while on a long distance reconnaissance flight to Trondheim.

The citation said Gibbs was captain of a Sunderland flying boat detailed on August 6 over arctic reconnaisance of the Arctic port region.

It added that Gibbs brought his machine safely home after a flight of 15½ hours with valuable information on shipping in the Tromsoe area.

Gibbs was educated at Santa Cruz high school in California and Peterborough, England. He became a pupil pilot of the R.A.F. in 1936. In July he was mentioned in dispatches.

Will Fire Bullets

Miniature Revolver Brought From England Is A Real Oddity

Police at Guelph, Ont., had a difficult job tossed at them when Edgar H. Croft, amateur gunsmith had his revolver in to be registered. The nickel-plated weapon measures about one inch and a half from end of butt to end of barrel, being approximately one-half inch in length.

An odd thing about it is that it actually fires bullets—bullets less than one-eighth inch in length. According to Mr. Croft, the pellets will lodge in a thin board at six yards.

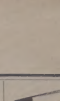
The oddity was brought to Guelph from London, England, and if shells are desired they must be obtained from England.

It is becoming more and more difficult for the average American to think of Canada as a foreign country.

Little or no vitamin C is lost when tomatoes are home-canned by the cold or the hot-packed method, tests show.

If air was sold for 12 cents a quart, it would cost you over $2,000 a day to breathe.

2377



LET US SEND YOU "music for CANADIAN CHILDREN"

This pamphlet, issued by the Canadian Federation of Music, outlines for parents the value of a musical education for their children, as a source of future profit and pleasure. It discusses the advantages of examination and music certificates. Important points. Send for your copy now!

EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

covering requirements for Midwinter and Midsummer examinations, will be sent to any address on request.

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HOME SERVICE

FIX UP CHAIRS FOR FALL WITH TRIM SLIP COVERS

Simple to Fit any Chair or Sofa.

What a blessing slip covers are for worn, shabby furniture. Like new upholstery. And you can so easily and inexpensively make attractive year-round styles, fix up your own chairs for the fall.

Smart new are covers of colorful cotton crash, like the ones we've shown —a rich beige with a green and rust all-over motif. Seams are bound in bold red, and the flounce is smartly pleated.

The secret of making a well-fitting cover is that you smooth the fabric over the old upholstery, where seams will be and cut, leaving 1½-inch seam allowance. Work a section at a time, first inside back and seat, then arms, sides, back. The flounce you add is the finishing touch.

To fit a barrel chair like the one pictured, smooth fabric down inside back, cut at bottom and piece as the diagram shows, or, if fabric is wide, make two long darts in place of seams. Then sew up seams and attach a 4-inch bias band along the bottom to tuck in.

In our 32-page booklet you find directions for making slip covers for any type of chair and sofas, including barrel and channel-back styles. Explains every step: estimating material, cutting, fitting, finishing. Suggests fabrics, colors, trimmings.

Send 15 cents in coin for your copy of "How to Make Slip Covers" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

189—Simple Cartooning Self-Taught.
188—"Easy Lessons in Guitar Playing."
187—"Persuasive and Useful Things to Make With Paper"
167—"Popular Cowboy Songs."
168—"Etiquette: The Correct Thing to Do."
161—New Ideas in Making Curtains and Draperies."

Defensive Armament

Sixty-Eight Merchant Vessels In Canada To Work With Navy

Defensive armament has been fitted to 68 merchant vessels in Canada since the outbreak of war, it was announced by naval headquarters.

The department makes a sharp distinction between this type of armament and that placed upon merchant vessels which are transformed into auxiliary cruisers to work with the navy.

These 68 vessels, ranging from fast liners to slow-moving freighters, have been fitted with stern guns which can aim only at pursuing targets, hence the term "defensive" armament.

The Long Way Around

A Nazi official whose residence in the United States was ended by exposure of his propaganda methods has left for Germany—by way of Japan and Russia. All Berlin's boasts cannot disguise the fact that the Atlantic is a British lake, says the Ottawa Journal.

Women weavers in London are taking an active part in Britain's export drive by weaving material which, before the war, was imported.

France is to have a standard shoe, Vichy says, and no other model will be on sale. Presumably it is specially designed for goose-stepping.

Night horse racing has just been introduced in Brazil.

Beyond All Praise

No Words Can Adequately Describe Work Of Royal Air Force

The people of this Empire must be devoutly grateful to the gallant band of airmen who fly full-tilt into superior numbers of German planes without the slightest hesitation to ward off masses of murderous Huns who seek to destroy Britain by bombs. The gallantry of the Royal Air Force is beyond all praise. Undoubtedly they have put fear into the Germans and their fearlessness and devotion may even now have turned the course of the war for freedom, right and security. Britain and civilization owe much to the fleet and its courageous seamen—and it is sure their turn will come in the defeat of the enemies of all we hold dear—but at the critical moment the new arm in the air has done vast things for us and the stable world. Airmen, singly and collectively, have leaped into the fray with a true British spirit, inspired by the fact that upon them depends the safety of their own kith and kin and of the whole British Empire itself, reckless even of their own lives.

The Royal Air Force has attained from Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain, the most eloquent tribute in the war so far. He said: "Never, never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." Few men have condensed so much truth or so much eloquence in so finely simple a statement.—Brandon Sun.

The Master Tyrant

Hitler Rose From The Ranks Of The Proletariat

No matter how much emphasis may be laid upon the ante and post comings of ancient aristocracies and hereditary rulers, who have been held up to obloquy by historians, the historian of the future will find no tyranny or oppression more horrible and no bloodshed and murder more vindictive than what has taken place under the direction of a little man who rose from the ranks of the proletariat and the unemployed.

The world might well look longingly back to the emperors and kings and wish for the return of dynasties like the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, with all their faults and failings.—Fort William Times-Journal.

Kept Her Busy

With bombs falling around her, Mrs. Parks, a London air raid warden, rescued and tended an injured mother and baby; put out several fires with a stirrup pump; sent a soldier to a warden's post with cocoa; reported to her post, found the wardens stunned, so manned it alone for eight hours.

Even The Hens Help

Residents of the little Essex village of Little Waltham, England, are convinced hens have joined the war effort. One hen hatched 25 chicks out of a sitting of 27, 14 more than the normal sitting.

War Taxes In Australia

Are Much Heavier Per Capita Than Canadians Asked To Pay

Canadians who may think that this country's war expenditures up to the present moment are heavy—and they undoubtedly are—have only to take a glance at the Australian record to realize that when it comes to paying taxes there are other parts of the Empire much harder hit than we have been.

Since the outbreak of war Australia has entered into war commitments that represent a total expenditure of approximately $1,479,000,000, an amount equal to the total expenditure for war purposes made by the Commonwealth during the whole first Great War.

What this means will be appreciated by Canadians as they realize that up to the present Canada's outlay for defence, onerous as the burden may seem, is in the neighborhood of $800,000,000. The indications are that it will soon be at the billion dollar mark, but even when it reaches that total it will still fall nearly a billion dollars short of the war expenditure of our Australian cousins.

Australia, with a much smaller population than our own, is calling upon its people for a much heavier per capita war tax than Canadians have yet been called upon to pay.

It is well to remember that when you may be inclined to grumble at the sum that the war is costing this country. If the people of Australia within the space of less than a year are willing to assume obligations amounting to nearly a billion and a half dollars, surely we can carry the load of approximately one-tenth of that sum without complaint.—Peterborough Examiner.

Explicit Orders

A local defence volunteer in a lonely spot cried "Halt!" to a man in a car, who promptly halted.

"Halt!" said the L. D. V. again.

"I have halted," said the motorist. "What do you want me to do next?"

"I don't know," said the L. D. V. "My orders are to say 'Halt!' three times and then shoot."

Automobile association officials predict that if present increase in traffic deaths continue, one third of the persons born in this country will likely be fatally or seriously injured in traffic.

It has been estimated that beggars on New York streets make an annual income of $15,000,000.

The Spanish government is reported to have purchased 10,000 tons of rice from Egypt this year.

New Single-Engined Fighter

Contains Enough Weapons To Make It Deadly As Cobra

The Army Bell P-39 Interceptor pursuit plane was recently demonstrated and photographed for the first time and equipped with enough weapons to make it as deadly as a cobra, appears to bear out the assertion of its designers that it is the most formidable single-engined fighter in the world.

The sleek little ships are being produced in large numbers for the War Department by the Bell Aircraft Corporation, in Buffalo, N.Y., and after the Army Air Corps squadrons have been equipped more are scheduled to be shipped to Great Britain for use against Germany. Contracts for purchase of the fighter were awarded before the augmented national defence program got under way, but is expected that the model will be useful for several years because of its advanced design and engineering.

The P-39 is equipped with one 37-millimeter cannon which fires through the propeller hub. Its high explosives are regarded as powerful enough to pierce heavy armor. There are four .50-calibre machine guns on top of the fuselage synchronized to fire through the propellers. On the models which will be shipped to Britain, four guns will be added, making a total of eight machine guns and one cannon.

The plane boasts also several departures of design which are said to add to its effectiveness as a quick-manoeuvring, fast-firing pursuit ship. The cockpit, glass encased, is set above the wings, giving the pilot superior vision in combat.

Another improvisation is the placing of the speed Allison V-12 engine to the rear of the cockpit. The engine has more than 1,000 horsepower and is cooled by a special radiator. Space for the oil and this liquid are on the leading edge of the wing.

The propeller is driven by an extended shaft which was tested for more than 500 hours by its designer and builder, the General Motors corporation. Use of an extended shaft, similar to those in automobiles and marine vessels, is said to add greatly to the plane's fire power.

A tricycle retractable landing gear was installed to provide greater safety for take-offs and landing on rough fields. The nose landing-wheel is retracted into the fuselage and the other two are pulled up into the wings, with all completely sealed over to eliminate drag.

Bell Aircraft officials, having "frozen" the design, plan to concentrate on quantity rather than development of fighter planes. Most of the designing of engines in wings and fuselages and propellers operated and controlled drive shafts was pioneered by Larry Bell.

The P-39 is only one of a group of powerful and tremdg planes now being produced—primarily for the United States Army but also to aid Britain. Since the beginning of the present conflict last September, the British government has ordered 13,000 American-built planes.

Britain already has received shipment of approximately 3,000 of the total order, and its agents have begun to negotiate contracts for plans to replace the present contracts which will continue only through 1941.

In Luxemburg the Nazis have changed the name of the main street from Avenue of Liberty to Adolf Hitler Street. In briefest language that tells the whole story.

At a banquet they dope you up with heavy food and before you can recover sufficiently to escape, somebody gets up and throws a speech at you.

Must Continue Advance

Or Nazi Machine Gained For Attack Will Go Backward

One curious aspect is the present war is the paradox which even victory presents for Germany. The Nazi machine, geared for attack, cannot go going forward or in effect it is going backward. Every day that Germany is not counting a victory, Britain is building one.

At this point in his triumphal advance Herr Hitler, and everyone else, knows he would find it most convenient to stop there and let Herr Hitler, and everyone else, knows he cannot stop the war now. Yet to stop is simply impossible under the present German economically, socially, and finally, by force of arms.

Is Britain's attitude quite so cautious as this paradox of victory becomes more apparent? There is something about Nazi-ism that is not unlike a huge balloon, rising higher and higher, swelling bigger and bigger in false majesty, until—

—Christian Science Monitor.

Protective Armor

Modification Of Medieval Armor In Modern Warfare

The well-dressed British soldier will wear modified suits of steel if Britain's doctors have their way.

The belief that a modification of medieval armor is the answer to modern warfare was expressed at a meeting of Royal Academy of Medicine surgeons, reported in the journal of the American Medical Association.

They noted that the Germans were reported to be using "body armor." Suggestions included larger helmets, visors, gauntlets, curtains of chain mail attached to the helmets, breast and steel or compressed fibre plates for chest protectors.

Citizen Asks Question

Asks our High T. Calderwood, of Glasgow, Montana, in a letter to the Chicago Daily News: "England is fighting our battle and her navy is our first line of defence. Why are we not over there helping her hammer and tongs? Are we going to wait the last Englishman is down before we wake up?" We wouldn't know—but we still have hopes that it won't be so.

PRINCE BERNHARD VISITS DUTCH FLIERS

Prince Bernhard of Holland, husband of Crown Princess Julianna, is seen, second from the right, inspecting a giant seaplane, during his visit to the Dutch Air Force now affiliated with the Royal Air Force.

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Visit the charming villages of quaint, old-world French Canada — Travel the historic Maritimes — Ski in the Laurentians — Or enjoy the hustle and bustle of Canada's largest cities.

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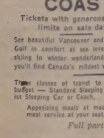

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The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McMillan,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Strayed or Stolen, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Header Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1940

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.
and on Alternate Sundays:	
Carbonville	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michaud	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt. A. N. J. McKeen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By L. J. Olson, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, December 3, 1940.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	52
No. 2 Northern	47½
No. 3 Northern	43¾
No. 4	39¾
No. 5	35¾
No. 6	30
Feed	30½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	41
2 C.W.	40
Oats—	
2 C.W.	19½
Ex. 3 C.W.	17½
3 C.W.	17
Ex. 1 feed	17
1 feed	16
2 feed	14
Barley—	
No. 2 c. w. 6 row	27
No. 3 c. w 6 row	24½
No. 2 c.w. 2 row	29½
No. 1 Feed	23½
Rye—	
2 C.W.	27½
3 C.W.	23½
4 C.W.	20½
Flax—	
1 C.W.	1.03
2 C.W.	1.01
3 C.W.	.91

Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—

Fort William	.74
Vancouver	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Street Prices in Delia

No. 1 Hard	52½
No. 1 Northern	52½
No. 2 Northern	49½
No. 3 Northern	45½
No. 4 Northern	39½
No. 5 Wheat	36½
No. 6 Wheat	29½
Feed Wheat	29½
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	39½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	39½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	37½

DEVASTATION

The times we live in have often been described as a progressive age, and rightly so. Yet, paradoxically enough, posterity may take the view that the first half of the twentieth century was the most destructive age in the long history of mankind. Records there are of ancient cities being razed to the ground, it is true, but the remarkable strides made in scientific invention during twenty years have provided the means of furthering havoc and disaster on a scale so vast that, viewed soberly, the destruction is becoming staggering to contemplate. Nor is the end yet in sight. The resourcefulness of scientists, and the ingenuity of the mechanically minded is ever being widened to engulf more and more of the human race in the ruins of its own proud progressiveness.

But while definite knowledge of damage caused to enemy cities is lacking at present, the British ministry of information has published an extended list of non-military objectives in the Reuire's capital that have been bombed during the weeks of constant enemy raiding. Hospitals, churches and buildings of world-wide interest, are mentioned in this report.

Scanning the names of twenty-four churches listed, it becomes evident that the square mile of the City of London proper has suffered severe damage to many historic fabrics, for no less than ten are located within the heart of the city, and while they are certainly not military objectives, at least three of them are in close proximity to vital points. As a matter of fact, St. Swithin's, on the north side of Cannon Street, is just a few steps east of a Southern Railway terminus, and St. Mary Woolnoth standing in Lombard Street, is but a stone's throw equally from the Bank of England and the Mansion House. It was at this church that John Newton officiated as vicar for a period of 28 years. Newton and William Cowper, the poet, were joint authors of the Olney collection of hymns, two of which, "Hark! my soul," and "How sweet the name of Jesus," are familiar to Christians throughout the world. The third of this trio, St. Magnus the Martyr, immediately on the north side of London Bridge, is famous for its 16th century vicar, Miles Coverdale, who translated the Bible into the vernacular.

Another church, St. Clement's Danes, is situated in the Strand and just outside the City proper, has centuries of history. Here were buried Harold, king of the Danes and others of his countrymen, who, coming to more modern days it was at this church that Dr. Samuel Johnson worshipped regularly when in London. The famous dictionary maker and man of letters died in 1784, but his new has been preserved those 156 years only to be probably destroyed by the modern Huns.

Devastation has been wrought in the world of art also. Burlington House, home of the Royal Academy in Piccadilly, and the Tate Gallery on the Thames Embankment, have both suffered. The extent of damage to the latter has not been revealed, but it is only a few years since misfortune, in the shape of floods, previously overlook this home of a nation's treasures.

A note of impartivility seems present in the blows struck at newspaper row, for while Beaverbrook's "Express" might expect to be singled out for punishment, neither the conservative "Times" or the daily Labor papers escaped disaster.

One tantalizing item in the news of these bombings is that no details have been given of the destruction caused at Madame Tanstaud's. In this well-known museum of waxworks are portrayed not only the features, but also the infamous personalities of our world. It is safe to assume that the Nazi Fuhrer was given a prominent place therein; most probably relegated to the Chamber of Horrors in company with notorieties such as Crippen, Charles Peace, and ruffians of a like character. If in the chaos that caused the office of Hitler perished in the flames, it may be taken as a portent of his own ultimate destruction in the flames of the world-wide conflagration he so wantonly has provoked.

Local and District

Ellis Joberg, R.C.A.F., is visiting at home on leave.

* * *

W. A. Low left on a business trip to Calgary on Wednesday of last week.

* * *

Born at Drumheller hospital, on December 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Limpert, a daughter.

* * *

Bill Thompson, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Thompson, has joined the R.C.O.C., and is at present stationed in Calgary.

* * *

Mrs. Isobel Beuman, who has been a resident of the Majestic district for the past five years, left recently for Abbotsford, B.C.

* * *

Those who have not yet paid their subscriptions to The Delia Times are reminded to do so at the earliest opportunity.

* * *

Van Peterson and R. P. Bertsch are among those recently joining the R.C.O.C., and are also stationed in Calgary.

* * *

Mrs. Alex. Morrison, accompanied by her son Bob, spent a few days last week at Halkirk with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Morrison.

* * *

Ed. Nelson, of Craigmyle, returned home from Calgary on Thursday of last week, where he had attended the annual meeting of Wheat Pool delegates.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Milne spent last week end in Calgary to meet Mr. Milne's brother-in-law, Mr. Gus Brown, who was on a business trip to Canada and the United States, en route to London, England.

* * *

Mild weather came into Alberta with the beginning of December, temperatures rising rapidly under the influence of warm westerly winds. The month of November had been distinguished for a lower average of mean temperatures than had been experienced for many years which, although no extreme cold was registered, looked like remaining to make a steady siege of wintry weather.

S. A. Peterson was a visitor in Calgary last week.

* * *

Information has been given that Clayton Aitken, well known in the district and who now considerable service in Franc 1917-18, has rejoined and is at present stationed at Sooke, Vancouver Island.

* * *

Miss M. LePoussie McKennie, aunt of Claude Almond, left last Monday for Dartmouth, N.S., after spending a two months' vacation here. She was a regular attendant at the Tuesday Red Cross weekly work meetings. Miss McKenzie has travelled extensively through Canada, and was accompanied as far as Calgary by Mr. Almond.

* * *

W. Bicknell, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bicknell, old-timers of the Sentinel Hill district, but now living in Vancouver, has joined the Royal Canadian Artillery and is stationed at Marpihll, on Vancouver Island. "Young" Billy (now aged 45), was the farm tiel him down during the last war, so he figures to do his bit in this one. Judging from the 9 inch guns at Marpihll, he is likely to be quite noisy going about it.

U.F.W.A.

The annual meeting of the Delia U.F.W.A. was held on Thursday, November 28th, with Mrs. W. L. Carter in the chair.

The officers for 1941 are:

Mrs. W. L. Carter, president (by acclamation).

1st vice-president—Mrs E Reid

2nd vice-president—Mrs. G. W. Golds.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Henry Moore (by acclamation)

Chairman of programs for the year—Mrs. Stanley Horsky.

Mrs. Golds, as program convenor, then presented Miss Vivian Reid and Miss Adanne Stoness, who entertained with singing and by dancing the Highland Fling.

Mrs. Barss gave a very instructive and interesting paper on the Health Units, as operated in Alberta, at the close of which it was decided to try and secure the services of such a unit for this and surrounding districts.

Little Miss Jean Golds sang very sweetly. "Jesus loves me."

There will be no meeting in December, but there will be on the regular date in January.

Meeting adjourned by the singing of God Save the King.

Mrs. W. L. Carter served tea.

* * *

Hand Hill Echoes

A fairly good crowd turned out on Friday of last week for the play and dance held at the Handhills Club House, Handhills Lake.

Mr. S. A. Peterson was a Calgary visitor last week.

Mrs. F. L. McFadden spent part of last week in Drumheller at the bedside of Mr. McFadden, who is a patient in the hospital there. While there has not been much change in his condition this last three weeks, we hope Mr. McFadden will soon be up and around again.

Quite a few old-timers from the Hills were seen in Drumheller on Friday last, attending the Old Timers' Supper and Dance held every fall about this time.

We are glad to report that Mr. Wm Blair, who has been a patient in Drumheller hospital for the last three-and-a half months, is now able to sit up again and, we hope, in a very short time will be able to leave the hospital.

The Handhills lost a very dear friend and a good neighbor when Mrs. Mary Smith was taken a short time ago. She passed away in the Drumheller hospital after a lengthy illness.—Cor.

Cards of Thanks

We wish to thank our many kind friends for the lovely flowers, fruit, and letters sent to Mrs. Morrison while a patient in the hospital.

MR. AND MRS. W. MORRISON.

We wish to thank our many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and flowers.

W. B. SMITH.
MRS. ADAM BEATON.

Drouth in Australia

Because of the drouth situation in the four principal wheat growing states, the Commonwealth government has appropriated funds to be loaned to these states totalling about $9,000,000.

The Real Business Of Business

(By W. J. CAMERON, of the Ford Motor Company)

Speaking to an audience of younger businessmen in a western metropolis recently, we said—among other things—that the main business of Business is to help the nation get its living honorably and economically. By "its living" we mean everything that out of the material world and our work upon it, builds us physically, mentally and spiritually to higher and higher planes always. These from the beginning have been very high goals—much higher than some that we later adopted. To support us in marching toward these high goals is the real business that Business is in if it can be said to be in business at all. Whatever other business a man may think he has for being in business this is the job he is doing, this is the end result of his work, if he is worthy of the name of businessman. First making his own living, then taking himself off the shoulders of society, and then, in his degree, assisting the means by which others make their living.

Of course, this can be said with equal force of any other service to society, but so serious is it said of business in which millions of our people are engaged, that it emphatically needs saying—in College, Chamber of Commerce—everywhere. Some of us have so vital a belief in the thing that has made us, possess in this country since 1620, we are strongly persuaded that the continuation of business is essential to the sound-ness and durability of that process, that we would have business men magnify their office by getting a true sight of what their service is and what it means.

As the maker of the goods of living and the bringer of those goods near to hand, business, commerce and every aid to these, are part of the co-operative self-support essential to an evolving world order. They are part of the division of labor that prevents wastage of the values of life. That is the only way to judge of work—whether at the end it all converges helpfully on life. The profit of work is goods; the profit of goods is living; though possible profit is a strong lure, it is the raising of crude, materialistic or earth-bound about business. It has overtones, missing which, we miss much.

The fact of the matter is, business is nor the product of a commercial civilization, nor is it an improvised catchall of private profit. It is a form of human instinct and social necessity. It is one of the great "naturals," as "original" like agriculture, science, and the arts. Just as the planter, the healer, the dreamer appear wherever men settle to live, so does the organizer appear among man—appear. Just as the land sends its immemorial call for men to till it, and always there does appear the man that can; just as the sea calls whom it will and men in tune with the sea hear its voice; so the sense of supply known as "business" calls its men and they respond. Moreover, business ranks with the other noble disciplines of life in that it offers those who follow it an equal access to the springs of enlightenment. Through it we may discover the laws, human and divine, in ignorance of which we make so many errors. Every portal of philosophy, every source of ethical principle, every laboratory of chemical experiment, and the fields of art may be entered through the practice of business as through any other discipline, by listening to what our work is as always saying to us.

We need not wait for wisdom from other fields to teach the proper conduct of business for universal economic benefit; that wisdom will be imparted through business itself to those who wholeheartedly about its service and listen to what it says. The point so many miss is that business itself is a channel of enlightenment, one of the great educational processes, and not least in this, that it serves us in the place where we are, while it learns, together with us, to go up one step all along the line. We do not say that business may for this in some idealized future, on the way to somewhere else, but that it is now to those who know its place among the greater disciplines.

There is a work to do that only business can accomplish—there is a post to keep that has none but us to guard it. Younger business men are the hope. Creative minds among our elder business men always have seen it; that is what made them creative. Nothing can relieve business from some measure of responsibility, or ease it from one ounce of its burden. It must go on building the American economy—that has not yet been built. That is its duty; that is its destiny; that should be its deepest inspiration.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Issued November 28th, 1940).

Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, October, 1940

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the monthly compilations of births, deaths and marriages during the month of October, 1940, in 67 cities and towns of Canada with populations of 10,000 and over.

Births registered in these cities and towns in October numbered 8,347 as against 8,721 last month and 8,178 compared with 7,300 births, 4,328 deaths and 7,205 marriages in October last year, showing increases of 14 per cent. in births, 14½ per cent. in deaths and a decrease of 29½ per cent. in marriages.

Births registered during the ten months January-October of this year totalled 86,884, deaths 44,097 and marriages 54,056, as against 79,913 births, 43,366 deaths and 41,412 marriages during the corresponding ten months last year. This combination shows increases of 11 per cent. in births, two per cent. in deaths, and 33 per cent. in marriages.

DELIA LADIES' AID

Bazaar Proceeds Are Satisfactory

The regular meeting of the Delia Ladies' Aid was held on Tuesday, last, with Mrs. Moore in the chair. After the singing of a hymn, Bible reading, etc., the business hour was started. It was decided to give the managers another payment, making the total for this year $250.00, instead of the usual $200.00.

The proceeds from the bazaar amounted to over $198 00, more than any year since 1930, which certainly is a credit to our Ladies' Aid and community. It was decided to furnish parsonage the re-floors for the halls in the church.

Mrs. Grant supplied the program by reading some interesting poetry.

The meeting closed with the Misnah benediction; and hostesses, Mesdames Taylor and Dmytruk served tea, and a social half hour was enjoyed by all.—Cor.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

The most welcome news comes that the Dominion government has decided to eliminate altogether any existing tariff duties against many lines of goods and commodities coming into Canada from Great Britain, and to lower considerably the duties on a number of other lines.

The effect of all this will be to increase the volume of British goods flowing into Canada, to give more Canadian dollars to Great Britain with which she can buy more Canadian munitions to prosecute the war, to spare Canadian labor to work on munitions, and to put numbers of unemployed British workmen at work making goods for Canada. Then of course these imported goods will be cheaper to Canadian farmers.

And so a never ending stream of good will come out of it all. Let us hope that the beneficial results will be so self-evident that the people will press the Dominion government to remove completely the remaining restrictions and duties against all British goods, and that eventually there will even be permitted, without hindrance, the free exchange of goods, commodities and products between all countries.

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